

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 20.

RENOVATED BUTTER BILL SIGNED.

The Governor of Connecticut has signed the bill passed by the Legislature of that State concerning the selling of renovated butter.

ARMOUR WINS SUIT.

The suit brought on appeal in the Appellate Court of Illinois at Chicago by Frank Zukowski against Armour & Co. has been dismissed. The decision of the Circuit Court is thus affirmed.

MANAGES A BUNCH OF MILLS.

The Continental Oil Company has about twenty cotton oil mills in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and the Indian Territory. E. A. Dill has been appointed general manager for this string of plants.

ITEMS OF SANTIAGO EXPORTS.

Among the items of export from Cuba to the United States through the port of Santiago for the quarter ending March 31, 1903, are: Bones, to the value of \$186.76; hides, to the value of \$8,588.

CANADIAN STOCK YARDS BURNED.

The Canadian Pacific Stock Yards at Minnedosa, Manitoba, have been destroyed by fire. Total damage to the yards and the adjacent property is \$100,000. The fire started from a nearby camp fire.

EASED UP ON OLEOMARGARINE.

The Pure Food Protective Association, of Philadelphia, Pa., has decided to abandon suits in the oleomargarine cases. The body will give the State Pure Food Department headway and, what they call, a trial.

GERMAN MEAT EXPORT COMMITTEE.

President John W. Springer has appointed Colonel John F. Hobbs, of The National Provisioner, a member of the National Livestock Association's important Committee on Meat Exports to Germany. This committee is empowered to cover the whole meat question between this country and Germany and on both continents in its relation to the American livestock industry.

HEAVY BEEF STEERS.

William Shirley, a Lincoln county, Kans., stock raiser, sold some 2,200 lb. beef steers on the Kansas City market last week and got good prices for them. They sold above \$5 per 100 pounds on the hoof. They were 3, 4 and 5 years old.

DEMAND ADVANCE IN WAGES.

The employees of the cold storage warehouses of Chicago are making demands for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages. The other stock yards troubles have been about all settled by arbitration between the parties concerned.

CARBONATE OF SODA KILLS COWS.

Carbonate of soda is fatal to cattle. An employee of C. N. Whitehouse, at Modesto, Cal., put some of this substance in the feed of a herd of the dairy cattle by mistake for salt. The fertilizer killed ten of the cattle. The loss amounted to \$7,000.

NO COAL-TAR DYES IN SWITZERLAND.

A sausage manufacturer at Berne, Switzerland, who used tropacolin, a coal tar dye, for the coloring of his sausage casings, was fined \$5 for violating the pure food laws of Switzerland. Tropacolin is deleterious to health, even in small quantities and in Switzerland.

STOLE ZOO CATTLE.

A transport of 300 cattle was stolen between Arzita and Tanger, Africa, recently. The consignment was shipped from Rabat to Tanger and while on its way the caravan was overtaken and captured. 150 soldiers were sent in pursuit and recaptured the animals.

MEAT TALK AT \$2 PER MINUTE.

One Omaha packer spends \$50 per day—half hour each morning—talking business with his Boston, Mass., branch. If New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans and a few more distant places, say a dozen, receive such treatment, this little daily talk will cost \$600 or about \$200,000 per annum. The packer says that it beats telegraphing and is over when the confab is finished. Both sides understand.

PAYING BONUS SLOWLY.

The Fort Worth natives are slowly paying up their hastily subscribed \$100,000 bonus for the new packing plants. How slowly may be judged from the fact that only about \$35,000 of the whole has actually been paid in. The subscribers are able to pay, however.

A DOG ABATTOIR.

An innovation at the slaughter house at Liegnitz, Germany, is the dog department. The first dog was slaughtered there, lege artis, the latter part of April. The occasion was appropriately observed by the big crowds witnessing the spectacle.—Internationale Fleischer Zeitung.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE SOLD.

The Crescent City Slaughter House Company's yards in Algiers were sold at auction at the real estate exchange in New Orleans on Tuesday, the 12th inst. The tract measures 463 front on the river and is more than a mile in depth, carrying with it the right of batture on the river front.

DRYER FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The La Plate Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Buenos Ayres, South America, has just placed its order with The F. D. Cummer & Son Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, for one Cummer Style "F" dryer for drying tankage, blood and slaughterhouse offal. The dryer, it is said, will have a capacity for drying two tons of wet material hourly.

SOAP SUES SOAP.

Toledo, O., advices state that the Thompson & Chute Soap Company of that city, manufacturers of "Soap Naphtiol," have filed in the United States Court their answer in the suit brought against them by Fels & Co. on the ground of trade-mark infringement. They claim that the defendants are using a name and style of package for their product that resembles so closely the name and package of their own soap as to constitute an infringement of their trade-mark rights. The defendants deny the allegations of the plaintiffs.

CASEIN DECISION.

The United States Circuit Court has decided that casein is free of duty under Section 468 of the tariff act of 1897, as "albumen not specially provided for," reversing the decision of the Board of General Appraisers, who had assessed duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Section 6, as a "manufactured article, unenumerated."

MORE BLOODED HEREFORDS.

"Meadow Farm," the famous stock farm of Charles W. Armour, of Kansas City, and the Armour Packing Company is getting more blooded Herefords from England. J. W. Searles arrived last week with 109 from the other side. They landed at Baltimore, Md., and journeyed West from there. The original herd was 100, but nine died on the way over.

A BIG BEEF CONTRACT.

The Custer Cattle Company, of Billings, Mont., has been awarded the U. S. Government contract for furnishing 1,400,000 lbs. of beef on the hoof to the Indians on the Northwestern reservation. Of this amount 600,000 lbs. go to the Crows and 800,000 to the Cheyennes. The contract runs for a year from July 1 next and the price is 3½¢. per lb. live weight.

LIFTED THE QUARANTINE.

Dispatch from Washington says: The Secretary of Agriculture has raised the quarantine upon cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine in Rhode Island, which was imposed by the order of November 27, 1902. The Department of Agriculture announces that all animals affected with foot and mouth disease in the State have been destroyed and the premises occupied by them thoroughly disinfected.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: Henry P. Newman, Hamburg; William McDonald, Glasgow; S. L. Bentley, London; J. L. Huyler, Cincinnati; J. A. Doodall, St. Louis; W. B. Griffith, Otto Riel, Seth Gathlin, Chicago.

Proposed for membership: Horace Jackson (grain), Chicago; A. Schierenberg (commission merchant).

New members: Riley E. Pratt, Henry Butwelker, Clarence C. Case, Joseph Cowan.

Memberships quoted at about \$400.

MICHIGAN MEAT INSPECTION.

The lower house of the Michigan Legislature has passed a meat inspection bill which authorizes cities and villages to establish the inspection of the meat supply and regulation of slaughter houses.

As it is optional with municipalities to appoint a meat inspector under the act, those cities which already have their own systems of meat inspection, as in the case of Lansing, may adhere to them, but it is believed the act confers greater powers on the municipal authorities than in most places.

GARBAGE SOAP

The American Product Company has a reduction plant at Morris Street Wharf, on the Schuylkill River, where 279,333 tons, or 558,666,000 pounds of garbage were turned into products last year. At a certain stage the mass passes through powerful presses where the oils are pressed out. After the water settles in big tanks, the black grease which floats

upon the surface—and which looks like thick molasses—is taken off and barreled. This stuff is shipped to Germany, where it is said to go into soap. There are traditions which tend to contradict this in part, but the Germans need not get squeamish if their own folks treat this second-hand grease and turn a percentage of it back into the edible field for consumption.

GERMAN CATTLE CENSUS

The National Provisioner:

According to the official count, taken December 1, 1900, Germany possessed the following number of domestic animals: Horses, 4,195,361; mules, 649; asses, 7,199; oxen, cows and calves, 18,939,692; sheep, 9,692,501; pigs, 16,807,014; goats, 3,266,997.

The total money value of the above animals

was \$1,424,000,000. In live poultry the count figures for geese, 6,239,126 head; ducks, 2,467,043; chickens, 55,395,837; turkeys, 351,165; guinea fowls, 120,071.

The number of bee hives was 2,333,484.

SIMON W. HANAUER,
U. S. Deputy Consul-General,
Frankfort, Germany.

SHAM GUT INSPECTION

The German Butchers' Association, which meets this year in Potsdam in June, will have brought before it the matter of gut inspection. This inspection went into effect April 1. A large Hamburg house, for instance, had to pay \$42 inspection fees for 42 tierces which arrived in Berlin from Budapest recently. The head of this concern writes to The National Provisioner as follows: "Such inspection as it was could have been easily done for

\$1, and be well paid at that. The inspection fee, therefore, becomes nothing else than a duty levied on the goods, which, officially, are free of duty. Evidently this peculiar breed of tariff is to raise the money for paying the 15,000 so-called meat inspectors employed since April 1 and so employed under the pretext to protect the health of the German people."

INSPECTION CHARGES IN BRESLAU

Complaint has been entered by the board of trade at Breslau, Germany, against the excessive inspection charges for imported bacon and fats. A total of 12 per cent. ad valorem of fees are charged for bacon inspection, comprising the following items: General inspection 0.5c. per 2.2 lbs., examination for trichinas 9c. per piece, and an additional charge of 20 per cent. of the cost of the general inspection. The time required for

the general inspection of 25 cases by the appointed veterinarian was 3 hours. The fees, amounting to \$28.50 for the total shipment, were at the ratio of \$9.50 per hour. Outside of these fees \$5.56 were expended for labor connected with the inspection. The board of trade declares these charges out of proportion for services rendered and wants the German government to reconsider and adjust the same on a more economical basis.

STUFFING PETROLEUM INTO LEATHER

The National Provisioner, in a recent issue, reverted to the intrusion of petroleum into the leather trade. A leather manufacturer, attracted by this expose, sends the following confession of his efforts some time ago in trying to introduce this substance into the vat process:

"After a lapse of years I had the pleasure of calling on my tannery friends during the past year, and lo! what a change. Practically every tanner had become a believer in and large user of oils, greases and wax made from petroleum. The time had long gone by when the use and value of petroleum for leather making was doubted, but another period is at hand when tanners are displaying anxiety to know more about this material.

"It cannot be doubted that every tannage of leather has its own individuality, and the quantity of oil and grease which it will successfully carry can be determined only by exhaustive practical experiments conducted under proper conditions. Of this important subject I shall have something to say later. For the present it is sufficient to call the attention of those tanners who read this article that during my recent trip I was amazed to learn that few tanners were paying the same price for the same kind of mineral oils. It was an

experience not altogether without its humorous side, but I doubt if many of the tanners who are paying fancy prices for fancy names—nothing more—will care to laugh at music of their own fiddling.

"I shall talk straight from the shoulder and not mince matters. For instance, what a lot of comedy is contained in the expression, 'Sole leather oils.' I discovered that this product was selling at prices ranging from 12 to 25 cents per gallon, although every gallon was exactly similar, the only difference being in the success in getting the maximum amount of money from those who were not sharp enough to watch the prices they paid.

"Finishing oils' were a kind of picnic for those who made them. Some men, the harsh, close-figuring Gradgrinds of the business, got their supplies at 12 cents per gallon and the scale of prices rose gradually to 50 cents per gallon, but it would not be easy to discover any particular difference between the value of the low-priced or high-priced oils. These finishing oils are used very largely by tanners of chrome kid and patent leather.

"So far as the tanners are concerned, there seems to be entire lack of any test applied or demanded regarding the grade of mineral oil he is buying."

THE POWTER RENDERING PROCESS

A proposition which has confronted every Board of Health in this and other countries, and one which is truly of vital importance, is how to regulate rendering of fats, greases and offal within or near populated districts. The odors arising from rendering plants, as constructed for all past time, have been declared both a nuisance and a menace to the public health at once. There can be no question but that these objections are based upon good sanitary grounds, and a remedy of proved merit would doubtless be readily welcomed both by health authorities and the public generally.

There is another side to this subject, alike interesting and serious. While the public has had reason for objecting to such plants the owners of them have not been entirely satisfied with their lot. The machinery generally used in them is constructed on primitive principles. It renders the material in a wasteful as well as an unscientific way. It is prodigal in waste of useful materials, while being liberal in the dissemination of noxious odors. Present day operating economy revolts at the waste or destruction of valuable products, even when such loss is apparently necessary to accomplish a certain desired object. Improvements in this class of machinery have been exceedingly slow if not positively stagnant, and owners of rendering plants are just now very much interested in an invention which seems to answer every requirement of economical operation and the abeyance of a public nuisance.

N. B. Powter, of New York, is the inventor of this new rendering machine, which, without going into technical details, produces, according to his well-substantiated claims, perfect lard and tallow, no odors escape from it, and it is absolutely clean in operation. Every particle of material is saved, and some idea of its value in this respect may be gained from the fact that with certain materials treated the amount of saving varies from \$18 per tank of 20,000 pounds capacity upwards. Through this saving and the improved product of the machine it is claimed that the initial cost of installation is soon covered.

The inventor further claims that the use of this machine results in a saving of cost, time and labor, and that there is uniformity of product. It is a well-known fact that much good tallow and lard goes into grease by the processes at present used. This is unquestionably a matter of improper treatment, which, by the Powter process is remedied.

One way in which this result is accomplished is by placing the digester near the killing-beds, the matter to be treated being put into the digester while still containing the animal heat. It is not allowed to deteriorate in the slightest degree. When the digester is filled steam is turned on, and the matter cooked, all the foul gases being taken off by the machine. The gases are removed without opening the machine or exposing its remaining contents in any way. If the product be lard or tallow, it is removed to the proper tanks in a clean, sweet, pure and wholesome condition. The residue is then allowed to pass into the dryer, where it is reduced to a fine powder, which emits no unpleasant odor.

It will be seen that every particle is thus rendered into fat or fertilizer, and there is no waste, while the product is of the highest grade. No press is used or required in the entire operation, and the process is simple and complete.

It is claimed for this process that the fertilizer made by it is not only increased two and a half times in bulk by the saving, but that the ammonia in it is 15 per cent. instead of about 10 per cent., as by other processes, and that the added value on this account alone amounts to a large sum, while there is no loss because of lard or tallow being taken off in it.

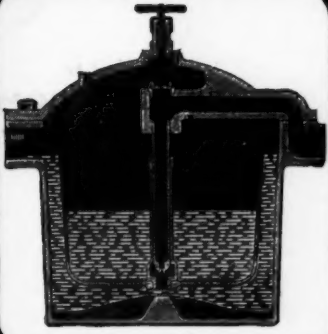
Of equal, if not of more importance than the economical value of this process, is that it positively overcomes all objection to the establishment of rendering plants in centres of population, however thickly settled. Slaughter-houses are scattered all over the United States, and the question of how to abate or overcome the nauseous odors arising from their rendering plants is one which has never heretofore been satisfactorily settled by the health authorities. The only attempt at a remedy has been to isolate such plants as much as possible. Both the slaughter-house and rendering plant are everyday necessities, and the nuisance of the rendering has been endured only because of its necessity and because no form of improvement was offered. In towns and small cities this trouble has not intruded itself in such a large degree, but in big cities it is one of the most serious of the problems with which the health authorities contend.

Usually where slaughter-houses are located in large cities it is customary to require that all matter to be rendered shall be removed to some point outside the city limits. This provision, though seemingly a necessity under ordinary rendering conditions, is positively unsanitary and highly dangerous to the public health. It is a well known fact that fats and animal refuse commence to deteriorate from the moment of killing the animal from which they are taken. When packed in barrels or other receptacles and carried through the city streets it not only emits foul odors but carries such germs as may have developed in the process of decomposition. This nuisance and danger varies with the length of time the decomposing matter has been allowed to stand before removal. This practice should be stopped in every large city in the country where the health authorities are seriously trying to advance sanitary measures. That they have been compelled to adopt this makeshift has not been reason for serious criticism heretofore, owing to want of better rendering processes, but with machinery at hand which completely does away with all odors and gases the matter to be rendered should not be permitted to go outside the slaughter-house.

The Powter process may be seen in practical operation at the plant of the Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan., where 8 units are installed; Armour & Co., East St. Louis, Ill., with 8 units; Peet Bros., Kansas City, 2 units, and John Morren & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., 2 units.

Full particulars of the Powter process may be had by addressing N. B. Powter, 170

STURTEVANT STEAM TRAPS



For high or low pressure steam
Perfect construction
Absolute separation
of water from steam

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO
LONDON
170

Broadway, New York, or the Stilwell-Bierce and Smith-Vaile Co., Dayton, O.

FIGURING ON THE MORRIS PLANT.

Nelson Morris & Co.'s new 16-acre tract plant for Kansas City is no longer in doubt. The plans are being drawn. It will be on the West bank of the Kaw, just above the Missouri Pacific bridge. All of the quantities of the plans have to be figured out before the cost can be ascertained and the final decisions reached. Col. E. S. Morse, in speaking of it, said: "It takes time to formulate satisfactory plans for a plant as large and important as this is to be. Much care must be exercised, for an error in arrangement, slight in itself, might occasion a hitch in handling slaughtered animals that would in the course of a year's business mean the loss of many thousands of dollars. I am not informed as to the present status of the project, further than that the Nelson Morris people have their engineers and architects at work on the plans, and work will doubtless begin as soon as they are decided upon."

TO GROW BETTER BEEVES.

Northwestern cattle raisers are preparing to raise the grade of their beef cattle by procuring more blooded stock. To this end a train-load of Shorthorns last week went into Eastern Oregon and the State of Washington.

NO SMELL

NO FUMES

THE POWTER PROCESS OF RENDERING

Owned by
THE POWTER COMPANY
170 Broadway, New York



Machinery made by
**STILWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-
VAILE CO.**

PURE LARD

PURE TALLOW

NO GREASE

Highest Grade
Fertilizer. 15.5%
of Ammonia

Every Particle of
Material Saved

MONEY SAVING MACHINERY

ALL OBJECTIONS
OF HEALTH
AUTHORITIES
OVERCOME

NO PRESS

NO
EVAPORATION

NO SMELL

NO FILTH

SAVING OF
LABOR

The saving will vary from \$18 per tank, or \$36 per day, upward, and thus will pay for a plant within a very short time

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE POWTER COMPANY,
170 Broadway, New York,
N. Y.

OR TO

THE STILWELL-BIERCE &
SMITH-VAILE CO.,
Dayton, Ohio.

NO GREASE

NO DIRT

REFERENCES:

THE ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, Kans.
PEET BROS., Kansas City, Kans.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Armour Packing Company will establish a packinghouse at Paris, Tex.

Schief Hide and Leather Company of Gratz, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.

The tallow factory of H. V. Baxter, at Chester, Pa., has been damaged by fire. Loss, \$5,000.

The Birmingham (Ala.) Fertilizer Works, recently damaged by fire, is to be rebuilt on a much larger plan.

The Consumers' Meat Company of Johnstown, Pa., capitalized at \$20,000, has been granted a charter.

The Lowell Fertilizer Company of Portland, Me., have changed their name to the Consolidated Rendering Company.

The collapse of B. Salles & Co.'s slaughterhouse, First avenue, San Francisco, Cal., last week, caused a damage of \$5,000.

Fire has damaged the fertilizer department of the Rogers & Hubbard Company at Middletown, N. Y., to the extent of \$5,000.

The R. and G. Supply Company recently organized at Binghamton, N. Y., will manufacture soaps, extracts, perfumes, etc.

The Talladega (Ala.) Fertilizer Company is preparing to double the capacity of its plant, and work will begin at an early date.

The tannery of C. A. Mueller, at Port Washington, Wis., has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$50,000. The plant will be rebuilt immediately.

The plant of the Fulton Street Wholesale Market Company at Chicago, Ill., lately damaged by fire, will be rebuilt and enlarged, and will cost \$50,000.

The Ogden Petroleum Oil Company, Portland, Ore., has been incorporated by S. I. Ogden, S. G. Ogden, J. E. Tanch, and has a capital of \$500,000.

The St. Bernard Rendering and Fertilizing Company, of New Orleans, La., has been organized, and will shortly begin the erection of a fertilizer plant.

The capital of the Boyne City (Mich.) Tanning Company has been increased to \$500,000, and it is the purpose of the company to erect new buildings and to install new machinery.

Kakas Brothers has been organized at Portland, Me., for the purpose of dealing in furs and skins with \$50,000 capital stock. The officers are: President, W. F. Kakas, of Boston; treasurer, K. E. Kakas, of Dedham, Mass.

An immense fertilizer factory and phosphate plant will be erected in Atlanta, Ga., by the Gulfport Oil Fertilizer and Mfg. Co., which has filed its application for a charter. The incorporators are E. Van Winkle, N. P. Pratt, M. R. Wilkinson and E. P. McBurney of Atlanta, and others.

APRIL EXPORTS.

Cattle—April, 1902, 18,902 head, value \$1,648,942; 1903, 32,319 head, value \$2,854,540. For ten months 1902, 273,517 head, value \$24,558,250; 1903, 239,004 head, value \$21,687,005.

Hogs—April, 1902, 591 head, value \$6,190; 1903, 449 head, value \$5,134. For ten months 1902, 5,682 head, value \$59,211; 1903, 1,856 head, value \$18,919.

Canned Beef—April, 1902, 9,618,042 pounds, value \$959,603; 1903, 5,388,958 pounds, value \$556,260. For ten months 1902, 54,679,883 pounds, value \$5,414,797; 1903, 66,313,115 pounds, value \$6,906,377.

Fresh Beef—April, 1902, 22,661,801 pounds, value \$2,321,162; 1903, 23,936,995 pounds, value \$2,258,342. For ten months 1902, 255,192,905 pounds, value \$23,966,961; 1903, 202,730,360 pounds, value \$20,224,423.

Salt Pickled or other Cured Beef—April, 1902, 4,356,682 pounds, value \$282,517; 1903, 4,854,457 pounds, value \$334,305. For ten months 1902, 41,452,629 pounds, value \$2,

536,556; 1903, 44,561,877 pounds, value \$3,312,436.

Tallow—April, 1902, 2,034,688 pounds, value \$131,446; 1903, 2,469,557 pounds, value \$148,541. For ten months 1902, 30,942,985 pounds, value \$1,730,591; 1903, 19,597,920 pounds, value \$1,201,430.

Bacon—April, 1902, 28,050,140 pounds, value \$2,641,731; 1903, 11,833,001 pounds, value \$1,240,747. For ten months 1902, 340,251,184 pounds, value \$31,182,919; 1903, 179,307,993 pounds, value \$19,203,426.

Hams—April, 1902, 18,619,434 pounds, value \$2,122,942; 1903, 12,446,601 pounds, value \$1,448,774. For ten months 1902, 177,823,441 pounds, value \$19,718,206; 1903, 168,156,150 pounds, value \$20,263,665.

Fresh and Salted or Pickled Pork—April, 1902, 10,130,327 pounds, value \$886,572; 1903, 6,429,424 pounds, value \$685,613. For ten months 1902, 124,852,856 pounds, value \$10,681,270; 1903, 78,547,831 pounds, value \$8,112,242.

Lard—April, 1902, 47,007,465 pounds, value \$4,569,554; 1903, 33,406,925 pounds, value \$3,449,171. For ten months 1902, 469,696,179 pounds, value \$43,775,250; 1903, 412,131,872 pounds, value \$42,993,327.

Oleo Oil—April, 1902, 12,544,624 pounds, value \$1,184,984; 1903, 10,678,051 pounds, value \$983,029. For ten months 1902, 120,601,567 pounds, value \$10,517,552; 1903, 99,140,988 pounds, value \$9,577,103.

Oleomargarine—April, 1902, 482,918 pounds, value \$53,894; 1903, 861,172 pounds, value \$87,426. For ten months 1902, 4,934,855 pounds, value \$515,424; 1903, 5,400,654 pounds, value \$567,436.

Butter—April, 1902, 309,720 pounds, value \$58,015; 1903, 1,003,630 pounds, value \$163,702. For ten months 1902, 14,444,416 pounds, value \$2,589,412; 1903, 7,185,818 pounds, value \$1,272,389.

Cheese—April, 1902, 437,412 pounds, value \$50,126; 1903, 1,342,742 pounds, value \$172,780. For ten months 1902, 21,161,422 pounds, value \$2,094,014; 1903, 12,896,285 pounds, value \$1,533,861.

DOMESTIC PURE FOOD LAW.

Dr. W. H. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says that comprehensive plans are being matured for enforcing the pure food legislation, which was passed during the closing hours of Congress. The new statute goes into effect on July 1. That statute is as follows:

To investigate the adulteration of foods, drugs and liquors when deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture advisable; and the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he has reason to believe that articles are being imported from foreign countries which by reason of such adulteration are dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or which are forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the countries in which they are made or from which they are exported, or which shall be falsely labelled in any respect in regard to the place of manufacture of the contents of the package, shall make a request upon the Secretary of the Treasury for samples from original packages of such articles for inspection and analysis; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to open such original packages and deliver specimens to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose mentioned, giving notice to the owner or consignee of such articles, who may be present and have the right to introduce testimony; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee of any such goods which the Secretary of Agriculture reports to him have been inspected and analyzed and found to be dangerous to health, or which are forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the countries in which they are made or from which they are ex-

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., May 9, 1903.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of June, 1903, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on May 19, 1903. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened May 19, 1903," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

ported, or which shall be falsely labelled in any respect in regard to the place of manufacture or the contents of the package.

"After July 1," Dr. Wiley declared, "you will hardly be able to buy in this country any frankfurters imported from Germany. Germany objects to the borax in our meats, and we will object to the borax in her sausages, for we have found that they all contain borax. Then, too, the French wines that come into the United States will receive their dues. There is probably not a wine sold in this country under the label of 'pure French wine' that is not a mixture or blend of French and Italian and other light wines. We intend to make these people tell on the label the truth about what is in the bottle."

Dr. Wiley will watch the spurious foods which have been coming into this country, and make up much of our \$120,000 worth of imported food and drink annually. Congress gave the Department of Agriculture large powers over adulterated foreign and domestic foods and drink.

INDIANAPOLIS TO PACK HIDES.

The big hog plant of the Indianapolis Abattoir Co., at Indianapolis, Ind., is about completed. This company will go into the killing of hogs on a large scale, and will put a complete line of fresh, sweet pickle, dry salt and smoke provisions on the market. The Indianapolis Abattoir Co.'s expansion and success is one evidence of the fact that no one meat concern or combination of meat concerns can make meat and trade conditions under which other concerns cannot prosper. The hog end of the Indianapolis concern will be a new one, but the kind of hogs which it will use and the experts and processes secured for this new business extension will make one goods that will go in the best trade, and under any conditions which will market any other cured or smoked goods in the field. The provision business will be well started in June.

FOR SALE

Second Hand Refrigerator Cars

In good condition. Write for prices and particulars.

Wood & Co., 545-546 Marquette Bldg., Chicago

SITUATION WANTED

By a first-class packinghouse man as Superintendent or Cutting and Killing Foreman. Expert on English Meats. Can give the best of references.

JOHN P. CARNEY

1425 East Washington St., Louisville, Ky.

THE NEW LOUISVILLE PLANT.

The parties interested in promoting the new packinghouse at Louisville, Ky., are: John Moran, who lately resigned as superintendent of the Louisville Packing Company; Rush C. Watkins, of Central Stock Yards; John Hetterman, of Louisville; Messrs. Ira F. Brainard and Samuel Brown, of Pittsburg, and M. Eppstein, of Chicago. Henry Raub, of Indianapolis, has withdrawn from the plans of the promoters. Mr. Eppstein is expected to furnish a large amount of money. The capital stock of the company will be \$1,000,000.

Mr. Brainard, who attended the meeting last week, left for the north, and will return in about thirty days, when the final arrangements will be made.

BRITAIN'S NO. 1 BEEF BILL.

There need be no alarm over the British No. 1 Beef Bill, as it is called in the trade. Parliament has not yet passed the bill which insists on No. 1 grade of beef. The British grade will be gauged by the home grown article. In that case the United States will be at home. In this connection a member of the general staff of Armour & Co., who is in a position to know, says:

"That's all nonsense about the United States not being able to supply the demand for No. 1 beef. Uncle Sam's butchers always have been able to supply the demand and always will. I see the newspapers say that if the British bill passes Americans are in danger of heavy losses without corresponding gains. I fail to figure why there is not just as much profit in grade No. 1 beef as in Nos. 2 or 3.

"I don't know that any effort will be made on this side of the water to defeat or modify the bill."

It is said that if the bill passes the export demand will not outstrip the supply of No. 1 grade on this side. It is easy to produce what is demanded. Another month of feeding lifts the same steer from No. 2 to No. 1 beef. Often two weeks will do it. No. 3 grade can be shoved along above its class in the same way. If the English wish No. 1 they can get it, and in unlimited quantities, by paying for it.

A HAMMOND PLANT CLOSES.

The Hammond plant at Hammond, Ind., will soon be a memory. A fire gutted the main plant more than a year ago. The company began building an immense plant at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Then Armour & Co. purchased control of the Hammond Company. Last week the strike brought a climax, and the permanent closing of the factory at Hammond. It would have been closed at an early date anyhow. Every needed thing will be removed to Chicago. In regard to shutting down the establishment at Hammond, President J. P. Lyman, of the company, says:

"The action of the laborers will simply expedite our removal to our new plant at the stock yards, which will be ready for occupancy in about a month. Had it not been for this latest labor trouble we would have continued operations at Hammond interruptedly for about two months longer. Now

we will hasten our departure from the town which we founded. We have sufficient stocks on hand to care for all of the wants of our customers, and we will not be crippled in the slightest degree.

"The demands of the firemen are arbitrary in the extreme, and we could not grant them. We have been ready at all times to pay the Chicago scale, but this was not acceptable to the firemen. There has been no dissatisfaction with pay or treatment in the ranks of the skilled employees at any time."

PITTSBURG OPENING.

In the issue of April 11 was announced the opening of the new Union Stock Yards at Pittsburg for May 1. At the same time your correspondent was sceptical as to date, having gone over the ground, and concluded that such a gigantic undertaking was impossible in the time allotted.

However, the Pittsburg Provision and Packing Co. were, as usual, on time, and Monday last invited their friends to inspect the new plant. It is unnecessary to say



J. F. HOWLEY.

Secretary and Treasurer Pittsburg Provision & Packing Co.

that the invitations were cordially responded to, and "the trade" never had such an instructive entertainment. Old time butchers marvelled at the modern methods. A well known member of the trade remarked to your correspondent: "Tout le monde est sage après, coup." The guests were most hospitably entertained, and President Callery is to be congratulated on having his plans so well carried out.

Treasurer Howley and Manager Ogden left nothing undone to make the event memorable.

Your correspondent attempted to interview Simon O'Donnell, at the Pittsburg Provision and Packing Co.'s reception. However, the crowd was so great that this was impossible. But, Mr. O'Donnell, with his characteristic courtesy, found time to tell the writer that in a few weeks the yards would be ready for business. He says: "We look to the opening of this market for a demonstration unparalleled in the history of the live stock business."

NEPONSET AND LAMINOID



INSULATING PAPERS

F. W. BIRD & SON - ESTABLISHED 1817
EAST WALPOLE, MASS. - NEW YORK - CHICAGO

MY MEAT AND YOUR'S.

The San Francisco Butchers' Board of Trade, a retail meat men's organization, has been saying some nasty things recently about the Western Meat Company, which it calls the "Beef Trust." This company now returns the compliment. The Western Meat Company's plant is at South San Francisco. The district is called "Baden." The company is made up of San Francisco and Eastern capitalists, mostly slaughterers. The associated butchers' plant is at Butchertown. The W. B. Co. insinuates that its rival is afraid of free U. S. Government inspection of its meats because of the kind of stock it kills. Then it says: "Go, see the shambles of the Butchertown crowd, then come and see our modern plant at 'Baden' and then decide from which place you'd rather receive your table meats." It's a nasty jar, but the invitation is a fair one and the public should inspect a bit.

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MEAT LAW HITS GERMANY

The German meat situation seems to be a record of hapless conditions upon Germany. The exclusion of foreign meats is not having the desired effect at home. Those who can not afford the higher prices for meats are reverting more largely to a vegetable or substitute diet carrying a sympathetic percentage of others with them. The American butchers had a similar experience when meats rose so high last year and the meat eaters let loose under a perpetual clamor for cheaper meats. The consumption of animal flesh fell off 30 per cent. The normal condition of consumption has not yet been reached. The German agrarians seem to have run against this same phase of humanity, as local cattle have not risen, nor has the domestic demand for home meats sensibly increased. The German meat and provision situation may be described as flat and dead. People naturally resent greed, and their resentment is not tempered by being reminded of patriotism for home stuff. A reaction may set in, but reactions in Germany will be no speedier than they are in this country. Late accounts from that quarter do not indicate any tendency towards a revival of the domestic meat industry. Germany has neither the packinghouses nor the distributing facilities for handling the contemplated increased output from her herds even if a sufficient supply of cattle and hogs was available for slaughter purposes. The cities would be the most inconvenienced. The German meat situation is unsatisfactory even to Germany.

THE HOG KILL OF 1903

March 1 is the beginning of a new packing year. That date having passed and the figures for the 1902-3 seasons worked out, we can take a peep at the hog slaughter for the packing year of 1903 in comparison with some of the years preceding it. The decrease in the number of hogs killed at chief Western centres as compared with the kill of last year was 4,806,000 head. The decrease in green meats produced was 418,000,000 lbs., and that of lard 154,000,000 lbs. It is figured that the production of lard was 14.24 per cent. as compared with 15.16 per cent. last year. Fewer hogs were marketed and slaughtered for the packing year of 1903 than have been killed any year since 1897. As a result of the hog shortage the prices of live hogs gradually rose from March 1, 1902, to July of that year. A gradual decline then set in, and continued up to December, the lowest ebb registering about 1c. under the

average high-water mark. After that date hogs advanced again, and still rule high.

The high price of live hogs carried with it high prices for hog products, and curtailed our exports of provisions. The export of bacon ribs fell from 408,000,000 lbs. in 1898 (the war year) to 166,000,000 lbs. this year, the exports of this product for 1903 being less than in any year since 1884. The export of hams has not varied materially during the past five years. The exports of fresh pork were the lowest since 1897, and those of lard, with the exception of a 7,000,000-lb. excess last year, were the lowest in the last six years. A remarkable feature of the year's kill is that, with the exceptions of 1888 and 1893, the weight of lard in proportion to the weight of hogs was less than it has been during the preceding 30 years.

A BRITISH MEAT BILL

The British agrarian is feeling for the heart of the American meat man. He is feeling the competition of the scientifically raised beef of America, and he is asking Parliament to enforce the designation of the stuff. The American carcass is branded "U. S. Government Inspected." Every carcass is so branded, and the British dealer cannot be fooled. If his customer insists upon getting the better stuff he will continue to so insist, law or no law. The Irish and British farmers who father and back the meat bill now before Parliament forget that Americans have both learned how to breed as well as to build a beef for export meat, and that such flesh is sweeter and better than the farm-fattened stuff turned out by the Briton now as he did fifty years ago. We have matched him, gone one better and, thereby, won the market right at his door. Even Englishmen and other foreigners who visit this country admit the excellence of our steaks and roasts here. The American has mastered the situation by making a better product at a lower price than is made in the United Kingdom. The Briton owes the lower price of his meat food to this country. The complaint of the British livestock grower can therefore be understood and appreciated, but Parliament cannot apply the remedy.

ODORLESS FAT RENDERING

There is no objection to the mere slaughter of cattle even in crowded communities, because there is an absence of the odors resulting from the effluvia of putrefaction. The objection to abattoirs among human habitations is due entirely to the decomposition of fats and other animal substances which are allowed to degenerate by being kept for too long a time or to the use of insufficient or improper machinery to render the substances whose putrid particles ultimately

produce the nausea of which complaint is made. The overcoming of the smells, fumes, grease and resultant dirt created by the old time plants is a very recent achievement. In fact this latest triumph in the equipment so masters the situation that there are no fumes, no smell, no grease and no dirt in rendering fats, offal and treating the formerly offensive by-products of the killing floor. Fats and offal should never be removed from the premises where the slaughtering is being done, where it is possible to render them on the spot. There are many reasons for rendering them fresh on the spot. While the substances are fresh they are healthier and make healthier products; they cannot pollute the air in their fresh state and are not offensive. The transportation of fresh fats from the factory in open air through all sorts of atmospheric conditions and temperatures causes changes to take place and rot to set in. The handling of such stuff under all the circumstances becomes a noxious trade. What Boards of Health should do is to insist that all fats and offal should be rendered where killed, and that the installation of this new equipment be enforced. The remedy is simple. Apply it.

THE EGG AS FOOD

The hen egg is a popular and a nutritious food of high value. The American hen is very busy now. She has on hand what is called the "egg season." That is the period of the hen's highest activity and productiveness. This season runs from April 1 to July. Then the farmer's barn is a noisy locality. During that period the fresh meat man is heard to constantly complain that "the meat business is rotten." The eggs are, however, fresh, and the most numerous. The dullness in the fresh meat line is the result of the egg and meat competition for the table. The poultry product wins and gives sympathetic tone to the ham and bacon market, as ham or bacon and eggs travel together or in omelette form as a breakfast food. The extent of the spring competition of eggs with fresh meats may be gauged by the fact that from about the middle of March until June 15 there are about 750,000,000 eggs handled daily by the jobbers of the United States. For the season of 90 days named that would amount to 67,500,000,000 eggs. The egg season furnishes an over-production for consumption. The price is then low. The surplus find their way into cold storage for fall and winter use. The Lenten season gives fresh meat its hardest forty-day pull. Meats could forgive pieces a lot of fish Fridays for the slowness of their blow as compared with the egg competition of Lent. Cold storage has been responsible for the all-the-year competition which meats feel from eggs. The incubators also help poultry by relieving the setting hen.

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Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions.

The market, in its general features, is not changed from our weekly review in another column. For the day the products were, in the early part of it, about 5 points higher. Hogs were 5@10c. higher.

Cottonseed Oil.

The tone of the market for prime is dull and unsettled. Strictly off grade of yellow is firmer, and the point we made several weeks since that this good off grade was not as plenty as some people supposed, and that it would be ultimately more freely wanted, so that a portion of the large difference in price between it and prime would disappear, is at present developing as a fact. Some sales that were made "short" several weeks since under the opinion that buyers were going to have it all their own way over that slightly under grade, are now being covered and at steadier prices. A strict good off yellow would bring 38½c., and that price is bid for small lots. Prime

yellow is at 43c. asked for May and June, with 42½c. bid, and July is offered at 43¼c. The general market is not changed from the features outlined in our review in another column.

Tallow.

City hogsheads, well sold up 5¼c. Weekly contract deliveries of 250 hhds. city made at 5¼c. Chicago keeps weak; it sold city renderers at 5¼c.; and buyers are beginning to talk easier; some of them a possible 5c. market. Prime packers, there, sold at 5½c. See weekly review in another column.

Oleo Stearine.

Buyers are out of the market, and the situation is wholly nominal. Outside of one holding, the pressers in New York are not carrying marked accumulations. There are no important bids in New York at present, and it is doubtful if 8¼c. could be exceeded. The offerings of foreign are at lower prices, with sales of 40 tons at 7¾c., in bond, and this, together with some large holdings at the West and the one considerable holding in New York, keeps the market weak. Chicago is quoted at about 9c.

WONDER MESSAGES.

During the week the De Forest wireless outfit has been giving exhibitions among the packing plants, and in the principal business centers of New York City. Edison has had his day. De Forest is having his, and bids fair to have it for years and years. The wireless system is, to the scientist, a most natural affair. It was simply left to a genius to find it and develop it. To the lay onlooker this new triumph is nothing short of a miracle. It wastes nothing, destroys nothing. It simply accepts the phenomena of the air as God created them, and applies their use to business purposes. Wireless system of telegraphy is one of the biggest things in this age of immense things. It beats mining ventures all hollow. Careful men who are quietly taking up the slack and getting in on the ground floor of the parent company feel that as the years roll by this investment will gather moss and grow, and grow. Business men who are famous in our industrial affairs are lashing the De Forest system to their wheels. One of the greatest of our industries has stepped boldly out and accepted the wireless system as a necessary adjunct. Armour & Co. realized its merit and acted with their usual decision in the matter, and established wireless stations, knowing that such a step was a wise one in the successful handling of their diversified business, which, annually, mounts up towards \$300,000,000. The United States Government saw the value of the De Forest wireless system, and recognized the advantage of it by officially adopting it. Uncle Sam is now establishing this service all over the country. Thus has the catchy wonder increased and multiplied in a short period.

CHANGE COTTONSEED RULES.

The Dallas, Tex., "News" says:

Several changes in the rules of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association were mapped out by the Committee on Rules of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, which concluded the two-days' session yesterday afternoon.

These changes are to the advantage of Texas cottonseed crushers. They will be recommended at the annual meeting of the Interstate Association, which convenes in Memphis May 26. They will be passed upon by that body, and whether or not they will be adopted will not be known until after that date.

The principal changes referred to relate to the mode of taking samples of oil, classification of oil and the delivery and contract size of tanks. Other changes of less importance were also considered.

Those attending the meetings, which were held in the Commercial Club rooms, were: J. W. Allison, of Ennis, chairman; R. K. Erwin, Waxahachie; T. P. Sullivan, Jefferson, Tex., and Alexandria, La.; P. S. Grogan, Hearne; J. F. Gilmore, Athens; W. T. Williams, Blossom; W. B. Bounds, Hubbard City; Y. O. McAdams, Lone Oak; C. M. Corbet, Cumby; C. D. Allison, Leonard; J. S. Hard, McKinney; Arthur E. Smith, McKinney; J. H. Human, Wills Point; D. H. Caswell, Austin; P. J. Sullivan, Alexandria, La.; G. W. Roper, Rosebud; James F. Grogan, Houston; F. W. Madden, Tyler; J. E. Cooper, Georgetown; A. P. McCord, Cameron; George Dashner, Celeste; Ed Woodall, Itasca; J. M. Gilmer, Wolfe City; — Wray, Lancaster.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

HOG PRODUCTS.

Product of the hog and disposition thereof with approximate current values:

HAIR—Contracted together with bristles at about 5c. per hog—or cured by house and sold per lb. Will run about 1 lb. per hog cured. Summer hair much inferior to winter, hence of less value.

BRISTLES—Same as hair—will run 1-3 lb. per hog cured. White bristles should be kept separate as are worth most. Use plenty of second salt when packing in barrels.

BUNG GUTS—Should run 80 per cent.—contracted around $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents each, or house cleaned selected cured and sold. Depends upon number of hogs killed which is most profitable to the packer.

CASINGS—Contracted around $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hog, or cleaned cured and sold at so much per lb.

FERTILIZER—Runs in total about 8 lbs. per hog, about 5 to 7c. per hog. This is exclusive of tank water, from which concentrated tankage is made.

TONGUES—May be contracted at so much each, 5 to 7c., or handled by house in small or large packages, cooked or pickled according to trade.

FEET—Rendered will yield 14 per cent. white grease—front feet may be pickled and thus sold to better advantage, much depends on outlet for such material.

MARKET AND SAUSAGE MEATS—Will run around 20c. per hog and over considerably, depending on cutting and values of course.

BROWN AND YELLOW GREASE—Will run half of one per cent. per hog at market value.

SIDE MEATS—34 per cent. at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., 70 per cent. of gross weight of hog.

SHOULDERS—11 per cent. at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., 70 per cent. of gross weight of hog.

HAMS—12 per cent. at 12c. per lb., 70 per cent. of gross weight of hog.

LARD—13 per cent. at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb., 70 per cent. of gross weight of hog.

Thus we have practically everything a hog produces. Of course values vary according to time and location. The yields as given are fairly close from a general standpoint.

ON DRYING BEEF.

Shrinkage and how best to obtain the minimum is the vital question in this matter. Thirty-one to thirty-three per cent. shrink in drying and smoking is considered fairly low under ordinary circumstances—that is over a fire. A much better way and which will result in from three to five per cent. less shrink than figures given above is the "hot air" system which is in vogue in several plants and is operated as follows: A steam coil is erected in room adjacent to smoke house, connecting with which is a fan or blower which draws the hot air off the

coil and forces through a funnel entering just below the meats; this injection of hot air is kept up for three days, no more and no less, and the temperature must be kept at 125 degrees Fahr., without fluctuation—no more no less again. After this process the fire is put on and the meats smoked to desired color, then left until thoroughly cooled off and firm, then trimmed neatly and rubbed clean with a dry cloth, thence to chipper, packed usually in glass and sealed in vacuum.

UNIFORM FOOD.

Dairy Commissioner McConnell, of Minnesota, is in search of a uniform food standard for the northwestern states. He has a plan for a common pure food standard in the northwestern states and announced to-day that he would invite the commissioners of Wisconsin, North and South Dakota to a conference in St. Paul. The object is to reach a definite mutual understanding with reference to food products and spices. Articles of food and spices made in these states will be compared as to their analysis, and the commissioners will agree as to what shall pass muster. This will insure a free market for the products of Minnesota in the other states, as far as they pass the agreed standard. The three states invited have pure food laws similar to Minnesota, but Iowa has no effective law.

CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

In a letter to members of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Secretary Robert Gibson says:

"Now about our meetings in Memphis this month.

"May 23, meeting Committee on Rules; May 25, meeting Committee on Oil Mill Insurance; May 26, our Seventh Annual Meeting.

"The importance of these meetings to every cottonseed oil mill man, and in fact every one interested in the cotton oil industry, is of sufficient interest to insure their attendance if possible for them to do so. The Committee on Arrangements, with Mr. Harry P. Johnson, chairman, are making every effort for your comfort and pleasure, and to make this one of the most entertaining meetings we have ever had. Through Chairman Johnson I am informed that the meetings will be held at Montgomery Park, with our headquarters at Gayoso Hotel, and that arrangements are perfected with the railroads for tickets on the certificate plan—that is, full fare with a return ticket home at one-third of full fare with twenty-five cents added.



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a place to hang employees' clothing and belongings? It will save time that can be put to much better advantage than looking

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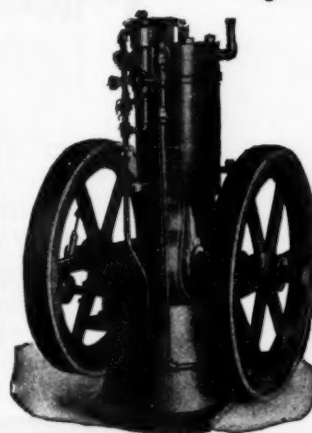
1009 Rldge Ave.,

Philadelphia

This plan requires you, as you have heretofore done, to take a receipt from the agent selling you for your full fare to the meeting on a regular form, this to be approved by me at the meeting, which will entitle you to a return ticket at one-third fare with twenty-five cents added."

For further information and accommodations, please address Mr. Harry P. Johnson, chairman of Committee on Arrangements, Memphis, Tenn.

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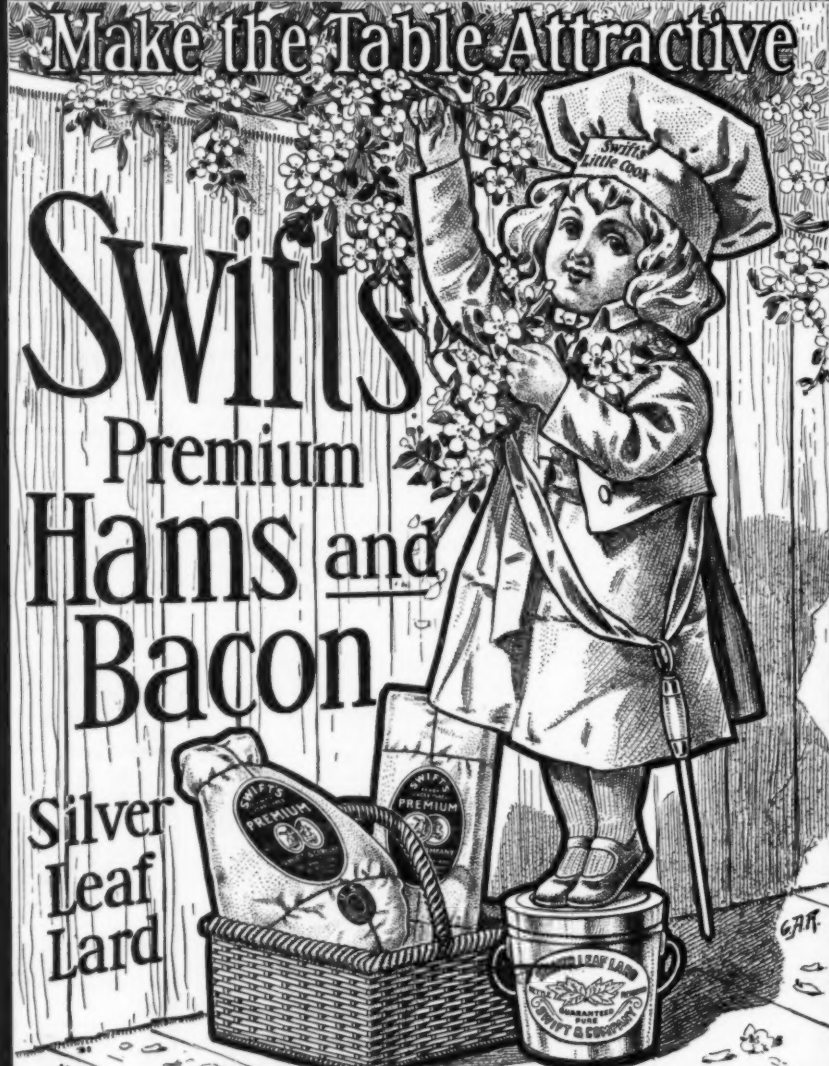


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It gets right in between the threads of the pipe and makes a perfectly tight joint, but you can get it apart without bending or breaking the pipe. Ask for sample and booklet 88-d which tells about it.

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Make the Table Attractive



Swift's
Premium
Hams and
Bacon

**Silver
Leaf
Lard**

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon have the delicate flavor, inviting appearance, and easy-to-serve qualities which make them such popular dishes at this season of the year. Each piece is U. S. Government inspected. Sold by best dealers.

Swift's Silver Leaf Lard—America's Standard. Attractively tinned in 3, 5, and 10-pound air-tight pails.

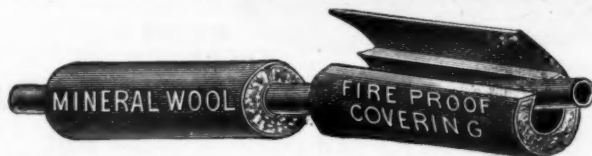
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

MINERAL WOOL.

The United States Mineral Wool Co., 143 Liberty street, New York, issues a very interesting pamphlet telling of its product. Mineral wool is of interest to every plant owner, and particularly owners of packing-houses, cold storage warehouses, cottonseed

is at once the best distributor of heat and also the greatest barrier to its transmission, according as it has or has not freedom to circulate." So long as air may circulate at all it is conveying heat from one place to another. At air-chamber, whatever its size, if sufficient to permit any movement of the



oil mills, etc. Telling of the properties of mineral wool the booklet says:

Mineral wool is essentially a vitreous substance converted to a fibrous condition. In appearance it consists of a mass of very fine fibres interlacing each other in every direction, thus forming an innumerable number of minute air cells. The resemblance of these fibres to those of wool or cotton has given to the material the name of mineral wool in this country, and of silicate cotton elsewhere; but it is only in appearance and softness that any similarity exists between the mineral and organic fibres.

Mineral wool partakes of the nature of glass without its brittleness, the fibres being soft, pliant and inelastic. They are of irregular thickness, and cross each other in all possible directions. It is made by converting scoria and certain rocks, while in a melted condition, to a fibrous state.

By improved processes of manufacture lately invented and perfected, for which patents have been granted, the quality of the wool produced is much improved in strength of texture, lightness and freedom from dross over that hitherto made.

Insulation of Heat.

One of the most important qualities of mineral wool is its unequalled power to resist the transmission of heat and cold. No other material, either natural or manufactured, which can be used practically in the

air, fails as an insulator of heat, although the air may be confined to the chamber, for any difference in the degree of heat affecting the distinct sides or parts of the air space will impart motion to the air, which, continually changing place, will convey the heat and distribute it. But when air is confined and held in position by a medium, the heat must be conducted, not conveyed. Further, if the air-confining material is not loose and porous, and of small percentage as compared with the volume of air it encloses, the encasing material itself will transmit heat, and the more compact the material the greater its capacity for conducting heat.

In converting the vitreous substances into mineral wool of the ordinary grade, it is found that the material increases in bulk twelve times, so that the resulting fibres encase twelve times the quantity of air that the material did before the conversion. In other words, a given quantity containing 100 per cent. of material before conversion contains afterward but 8 per cent., the remaining 92 per cent. of its volume being air held in close confinement in the myriad of minute air cells. In the same way the select grade has 94 per cent., and the extra grade 96 per cent., of its volume of air. It is certain that this proportion of air is not encased by any other product, natural or artificial, which is at the same time indestructible.

Fire-Proofing.

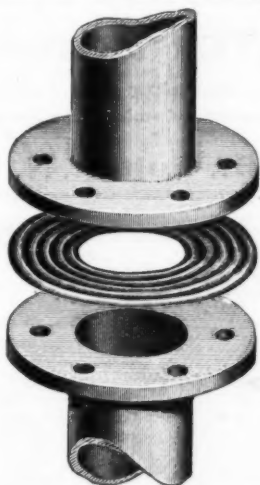
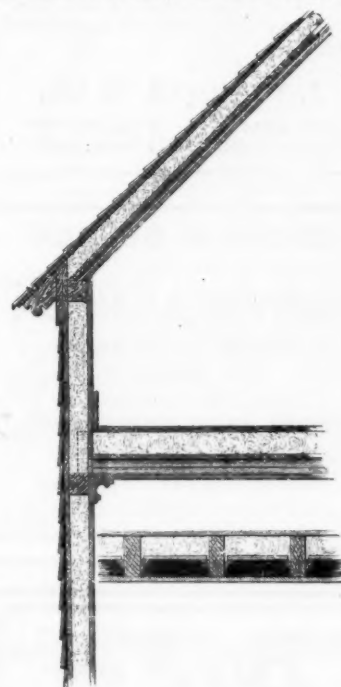
Mineral wool is non-combustible and practically indestructible by heat. As a protection against fire, properly used, it may be of inestimable value. So long as inflammable material is used in the construction of buildings they cannot be made entirely fireproof; but even when constructed principally of wood, they may be made to burn very slowly by the use of mineral wool, and great security against fire be thus effected. If the spaces between timbers are filled with this indestructible material, should a fire get started in the building, the flames cannot spread through hidden passages, thus conveying the destroying agency with great rapidity to all parts of the structure, but can only progress as they work their way exposed to sight, along the outer surface of the walls and floors. It will be readily seen that the opportunities of extinguishing the flames when thus retarded are much increased, and the liability of destruction of the building greatly lessened, while the opportunities of escape afforded the inmates are so greatly multiplied as to make the use of mineral wool for fireproofing an advantage sufficiently obvious to require no more than the calling of attention to it. The use of

wire or corrugated iron lath, in connection with the filling of mineral wool between the studding, is being largely adopted by progressive architects and people who are building. This plan of construction affords the very best plan of protection against fire, short of the use of absolutely non-combustible materials in the entire building. For not only are there no open spaces for the spread of the fire, but the lath, not being combustible, retains the wool in place, thus preventing the fire from passing from one room to another. During the past year many buildings have been constructed in this way, giving the best of satisfaction to owners, and protection to occupants.

Application.

Wherever mineral wool is used in bulk it must be held in place by some retaining support or casing. We append a few suggestions as to the manner of applying in some special cases

In Floors: The plan which gives the best result is to cover the joists with a rough floor,



arts, approaches this as a non-conductor of heat. This can readily be accounted for in the fact that mineral wool holds in confinement a greater proportion of air than any other material. "Air is so subtle and rapid in movement when unconfined, and slow to carry heat, except by its own motion, that it

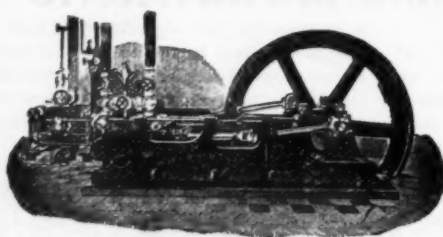
upon which lay wood strips to support the upper or finished floor. These strips should be at least a quarter of an inch thicker than the desired depth of wool. The mineral wool is packed between strips before the upper floor is laid. Another plan is to put a rough sub-floor between the joists, pack in the wool and lay the finished floor upon the joists. Both modes are shown in the accompanying illustration. The wool should be packed in closely and pressed down a little below the strips or joists, so that on laying the matched flooring, the wool will not get into the grooves and hinder the carpenter. Do not jam or break down the wool, but press it sufficiently to fill all the space compactly. If strips of fireproof asbestos paper are put under the wood strips in the first mode, or upon top of the joist in second plan, it will help to prevent the transmission of sound through the woodwork. Mineral wool being applied dry, the other work is not delayed at all, but can follow closely the laying of the wool. The wool should not be trampled upon after being put in place. One and one-half or two inches of mineral wool is recommended as the minimum thickness for floor deafening, and will be found to be better than a much greater thickness of any other material. There is no objection to a greater depth of mineral wool.

In Walls and Partitions: The wool should be put in at the same time the laths are being put on.



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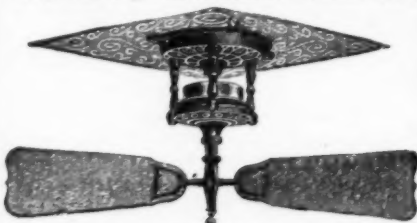
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

A large cold storage depot will be built at Eureka, Ga., by the Lemp Brewing Company.

Mr. Behre, representing the outside interests, proposes to erect an \$18,000 ice plant in Lumberton, N. C.

The New Orleans (La.) Cold Storage Company have secured a permit for the erection of an immense warehouse in New Orleans.

The Atlantic (Ga.) "Constitution" says that the erection of a large factory and cold storage plant at Americus is assured.

Bids will shortly be let for the construction of a cold storage department in Spokane, Wash., which will cost about \$15,000.

The Milwaukee, Wis., "Wisconsin" says that there is a plan on foot to build a \$150,000 cold storage plant in Milwaukee.

The Toledo, Ohio, "Times" says that negotiations are on between local ice consumers and Pittsburg capitalists, for the erection of an immense ice plant in Toledo.

The Chicago Building and Manufacturing Company of Chicago has received a charter to do business in Kansas. It will erect ice and cold storage and other plants.

Ryan and Newton, commission and produce merchants of Spokane, Washington, will enlarge their business capacity, and will shortly begin the erection of a cold storage plant.

The Hudson Consumers' Ice Company formed in Hoboken, it is said, will be capitalized at \$500,000, and will erect a large ice plant in Hoboken or on Jersey City Heights.

The Trenton (N. J.) Hygienic Milk Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by M. J. Briggs and L. S. Mott of Newark, and Geo. Hildebrecht of Trenton.

The Silver Point Ice Company of New York City, has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The directors are, N. M. Montgomery, Thomas Costello, Jr., and others of New York City.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Buffalo (N. Y.) Refrigerator Machine Company, capitalized at \$100,000, which will operate the plants of Behm Bros., of Harrison, N. J., and at Buffalo.

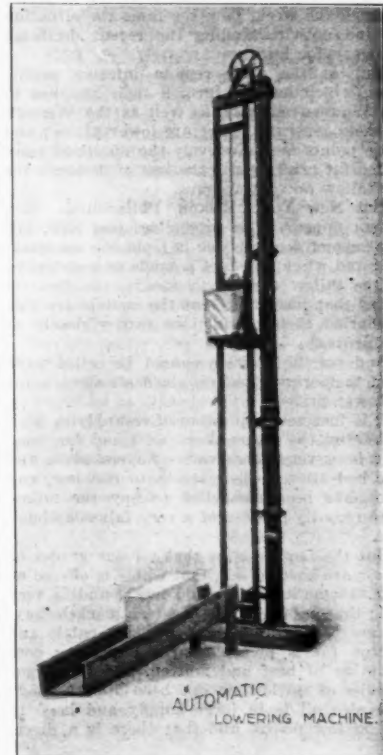
SALT COMPANY CONVICTED.

The Federal Salt Company, commonly designated the salt trust, was convicted at San Francisco, Cal., before Judge De Haven, in the United States District Court on Tuesday of maintaining a monopoly. The indictment was, like those of the Northern Securities and the Grosscup injunction cases, brought under the first clause of the Sherman Anti-trust Law of 1892, and, like the verdict in those cases, establishes the constitutionality of that act. The maximum fine for this offense is \$5,000.

THE GERMAN VISITORS IN KANSAS CITY.

The band of distinguished German stock raisers who are now touring this country to see our livestock and meat conditions reached Kansas City last Sunday and proceeded to see things on Monday. They began at 7:30 A. M., and turned in wiser but tired at night. Among the things shown the visitors were the strict quarantine regulations at the stock yards, the close system of inspection, the system of stamps, tags and loading cars, the plants and the entire methods of handling and killing livestock as well as that of rendering the parts and consuming the flesh, etc. Monday is a short day on receipts but, then, they will see enough stock at that. It is said that these men have a packinghouse scheme of their own in the front pew of their thinkers. They state, however, that an official report of their trip and observations, also conclusions, will be presented to the German Government upon their return to the Fatherland. It is hinted that legislation or action on present laws will follow. The party were met at the depot by: L. Newgass, J. A. Hawkinson, J. C. Dold, J. P. Cudahy, James Morrow, W. H. Weeks, C. J. Schmelzer and A. Weber, and entertained at the Commercial Club. The visitors thought Kansas City was great and its packinghouses immense. They remained but a day. The people of Kansas City showed their guests that open hearted, hustling hospitality for which they are famous. The party seemed to thoroughly appreciate the many courtesies shown them in the great packing city on the Missouri.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The market in New York seems to hold fairly steady, and at other Eastern markets very little change is noted to prices through the week, however tame the situation is, and notwithstanding the recent declining tendency for lard.

But at the more remote interior points, those which usually furnish their supplies to the Western markets, as well as the Western markets generally, there are lower prices; and these points feel effectively the unsettled associated fat markets and the loss of demands for the tallow on that account.

But New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., do not appear to be producing, just now, tallow beyond demands for it from the soapmakers; and while no effort is made to keep prices of the tallow more than steady, the fact remains that just at present the melters are able to market their productions rather closely at the figures.

And yet the position cannot be called more than temporarily secure, since all signs point to lower prices.

It is just now a question of resupplying with tallow by the soapmakers, who had for some time been very conservative buyers of it, and who had allowed their stocks to run low, and who have been compelled to buy the tallow more recently because of a very fair soap business.

But the fact remains that all fine grades of tallow are hard to sell, that edible is offered at 6½c. (some say 6c. would buy), and is very dull; that outside of the Eastern markets buyers are having an advantage; that cattle and mutton fat is plenty on the increasing consumption of beef and mutton, and the larger supplies of cattle than had been apprehended; that oleo oil is in large supply and hard to sell, at low prices, and that there is a diver-

sion of the fat supplies to the make of tallow, and through which features buyers count upon more favorable prices to them for tallow, unless something unexpected should happen in the pure lard market by which trade from the compound makers in tallow would quicken.

That lard may be higher at some time before the late summer or fall marketing of hogs is had is conceded, but for the near future the prospects of the lard market are of a dismal order.

There would seem to be no great accumulation of tallow over the country, just now, since the West has let its prices down to move its supplies a little more freely, while the Eastern markets are in the situation described, as concerns demands and supplies.

And it must be considered that there is no hope of foreign demand for them, as Europe is abundantly supplied with its own fats.

Perhaps some idea of the situation of the English markets may be had in the report here, this week, that 500 hogsheads of our city made, which had been held in England, were closed out this week at a price said to net hardly 5c. here.

Yet the New York market is 5¼c. for city, hogsheads, at which 250 hhd. were sold to the soapmakers here, and it is well sold ahead for May delivery. A sale of 100 tierces city was made at 5½c.

Country made is fairly steady in price in New York, with 300,000 pounds, in lots, taken at 5¼@5½c., as to quality, and kettle lots above the outside price.

The London sale on Wednesday was 6d. lower, with 1,750 casks offered, and half of it sold.

The Chicago market has had sales of prime packers at 5½c., and one lot as low as 5¼c., and of city renderers at 5½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—Naturally the compound lard makers were very offish over the stearine offerings, on the late drooping lard market; the situation has been a very dull one for the week, although it has not offered more than a weak feeling as to prices, without an absolute change in them on sales, except on the placing of some out of town made lots, which showed ½c. decline.

The pressers feel like waiting to see if the lard market is likely to come around from its depressed temper, especially as their accumulations of supplies are not large, as they are busy, most of them, in making deliveries on contracts. Then, again, it is probable that the make of the stearine will fall off some because of the large supplies of the oleo oil, which are impossible of sale except at low prices and for which the decline in price latterly has been considerable. Sales were 90,000 pounds (three cars). Philadelphia and Baltimore made sold at 8¼c. at their home points. The New York City pressers hardly have an open bid of 8¼c., although they talk to 9c. as an asking price.

GREASE.—The advantage as to prices is with buyers, with demands very slow, both from home soapmakers and pressers and little export demand. Yellow quoted at 4¼@5c.; "B" white, at 6c.; "A" white, at about 6¾c.; bone and house, at 5@5 3-16c.; brown, at 4¼@4½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—While the supply is moderate, yet demands are very dull, with prices easy. Yellow quoted at 5½c. and white at 5¾c.

LARD OIL.—Unsettled market conditions are natural with the upset lard market. Trading is very light. Prime quoted at 80c.

CORN OIL.—Export business is of a steady, fair order, and the market holds up well. Quoted at \$4.65 to \$4.75 for car lots to \$4.80 to \$4.90 for jobbing quantities.

PALM OIL rather favors buyers, with a quiet market; quoted at about \$5.50@5.60, and Lagos at \$5.75.

PALM KERNELS quoted at about \$5.75.

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COCOANUT OIL is slow of sale and easy in price. Ceylon on spot quoted at \$5.50, and to arrive this month at 5½c. Cochin on the spot at 6½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Water white is practically unobtainable. Other grades are at steady prices. Chicago market quotes 63c. for extra and 51c. for No. 1; these grades in New York, 65@53c., respectively. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 98c.; 30 cold test at 87@88c.; 40 cold test at 68c., and prime at 56@57c.

OLEO OIL.—It is a hard market. Rotterdam sold down to 46 florins and dull; but it is, at this writing, at 47 florins; sales of 400 tcs. at 46@47 florins on ample supplies of and low prices for dairy butter. New York quotes at 8¼c. per pound for extra, 7¼@7½c. for prime to about 6@6¼c. for No. 3.

LARD STEARINE moves out slowly and has uncertain value; quoted at about 10¼c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Shipments are of moderate volume, and the market prices are fairly steady. Single pressed quoted at 6@6¼c. per pound and double pressed at 6¾c. do.

FULL OF WHISKERS.

One of the cleverest bits of advertising recently issued, and one which particularly interests plant owners, is the "May Edition of the Whisks full of Whiskers." The Indianapolis Brush & Broom Mfg. Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., is responsible for it, and as a preface appears the statement that the company publishes it because it wishes to herald the superior excellence of its products. The erudite and dignified book-reviewer of The National Provisioner returned it to the editor without having done his duty and excused himself by saying that the illustrations were so funny he could not write his thoughts. He added, however, that any man who did not buy the Capital broom after reading that booklet was too stubborn to be convinced and too near sighted to know a "good thing" when he sees it. If you want to combine laughter and business ask the company to place you on its mailing list.

LUNKENHEIMER GROWTH.

The Lunkenheimer Company, Cincinnati, report that on account of the unprecedented demand for their superior line of brass and iron steam specialties, they have been compelled to increase their foundry output 50 per cent. Machine tools of the most improved type are being installed in various departments as fast as they can be obtained.

INFECTED ARGENTINE CATTLE.

The Cape Town correspondent of the "Daily Express" says that the British steamship Haversham Grange, with cattle from Buenos Ayres, has arrived there and has been sent to quarantine, as the foot-and-mouth disease has broken out on board. Two thousand sheep and 250 head of cattle are affected. The "Express" says it believes this news will be followed by the re-establishment of the British embargo on Argentine cattle.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES—The past week has shown a generally improved call, the request for late branded stock having been especially brisk. Holders of old stock are manifesting the anxiety usual at this season, to dispose of their "ancients." We quote:

NATIVE STEERS—Free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have moved in scattering lots as high as 12½, and from that down, according to quality and selection of offerings.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS—60 lbs. and up are well cleaned up. Recent sales of about 5,000 sold at 10½@10¾.

COLORADO STEERS—About 8,000 have moved at 10½@11, with fractionally higher bids covering May take off. Holders of the latter naturally prefer to work off their older hides before disposing of late stock.

TEXAS STEERS—Range in first quality up to 14½, other qualities, i. e., back of the current month, range from 14 down according to weight, quality and selection.

HEAVY NATIVE COWS—Have sold to the number of about 10,000 at 10@10½. There is an adequate supply of this class of stock available at the prices quoted.

BRANDED COWS—Are sold ahead to date. A recent large sale of late offerings was effected at 10.

NATIVE BULLS—Are rather an indifferent factor, excepting for an excellent class of stock. They range from 9¾ to 10¼, according to weight and selection.

COUNTRY HIDES.

This market is characterized by a healthy demand. Buff traffic has virtually been confined to inferior selection. Improved offerings are in sight, which fact is responsible for the holding off on the part of a number of operators who prefer this class of goods. Calfskins are not a popular offering, owing to disparity in prices of raw and finished materials.

NO. 1 BUFFS—Free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., are a fairly strong factor at 8½, with one cent less for second selection. The call, however, could not be said to be brisk.

NO. 1 EXTREMES—25 to 40 lbs. are scarce and nominally worth buff prices. The supply is inadequate to the present call.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS—Are available at 7¼ in ordinary selection. Light stock is a very indifferent factor.

NO. 1 HEAVY COWS—Free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up sell slowly. They have moved in a small way at 8½, with a cent less for second selection.

BULLS—Have been in good request at 7¼@8¼.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS—8 to 15 lbs. are quoted at 11¼@12 for an ordinary selection of country skins. It would be rather different to obtain the outside figure unless for exceptional selection.

DEACONS—Sell from 62 to 85.

NO. 1 KIPS—15 to 25 lbs. have sold to the number of about 15,000 at 9@9½.

HORSEHIDES—3,000 have moved at \$3.45@3.50. This is a well sustained feature.

SHEEPSKINS—Both packer and country markets are fairly brisk.

Green salted packer pelts, \$1.25@1.40; green salted packer lambs, \$1.00@1.10; green salted country pelts, \$1.00@1.10; green salted packer shearlings, 45c.

BOSTON.

The situation continues about the same—i. e., demand indifferent—most tanners adequately supplied and offerings comparatively light. The few New Englands available are readily marketable at 8½.

PHILADELPHIA.

A characteristic Philadelphia "deadness" prevails. We quote: City steers, 10@10½c.;

city cows, 8½@9c.; country steers, 9½@10c.; country cows, 8@8½c.; country bulls, 8@8½c.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES—The general situation has been quiet, as buyers are indisposed to meet the views of holders. We quote: City natives, 11½c.; city butt brands, 10¼c.; city side brands, 10½c.; city cows, 9¼c.; city bulls, 9½c.

HORSEHIDES—\$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The general packer situation in Chicago shows considerable improvement over that of last week. There has been a good demand for both native and branded stock, that for the latter predominating. While packers are naturally anxious to move their old offerings, buyers prefer the late take off, even at a considerably higher price. The country market, while not especially brisk, is in a healthy condition as regards both supply and demand. The calfskin situation is depressed, owing to disparity in the prices of raw and finished materials. The Boston situation shows no new phase and both New York and Philadelphia are in a very depressed and inactive condition.

MORE MUTTON EATEN?

The Salt Lake "Tribune" says that people consume more mutton now than they did ten or twenty years ago. This may be true and it may not, as there is no way of getting at the amount of mutton per capita killed and eaten upon the farm. Sheep and lambs go more to the public abattoir now than formerly.

In 1883, just twenty years ago, there were only 614,000 sheep slaughtered in the four leading slaughtering points—Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha. Last year the number slaughtered at these four points had increased to 5,832,000. The quality of the mutton has been subjected to vast improvement. The places for slaughtering them increased, and countless thousands have learned the value of mutton as a meat product who had previously been prejudiced against it. The wool item alone added to the market value of sheep and induced the farmer to realize on his live sheep and buy the product cheaper than he could kill and eat the home-bred animal, selling the wool to the manufacturer.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to May 6—	1903.	1902.
Chicago	960,000	1,135,000
Kansas City	335,000	340,000
Omaha	370,000	385,000
St. Louis	245,000	200,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	270,000	277,000
Indianapolis	108,000	145,000
Milwaukee	18,000	24,000
Cudahy, Wis.	42,000	52,000
Cincinnati	79,000	73,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	55,000	73,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	53,000	57,000
Sioux City, Iowa	72,000	152,000
St. Paul, Minn.	128,000	112,000
Louisville, Ky.	54,000	42,000
Cleveland, Ohio	85,000	70,000
Detroit, Mich.	49,000	49,000
Wichita, Kan.	36,000	18,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	31,200	38,100
Marshalltown, Iowa	11,500	11,000
Bloomington, Ill.	9,200	13,800
Above and all other	3,185,000	3,445,000
		—Price Current.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Declining Tendency Temporarily Arrested—Reactions to Better Prices Followed by Feverishness and a Further Decline—Depression Over the Near Future—Increase of the "Short" Interest, but Dealings Largely of a Scalping Order—Cash Demands Continuing Conservative.

It has been an erratic market for the week, yet the course of it, on the whole, to a lower trading basis.

The supplies of hogs on Monday were much beyond those that had been estimated for the day. The turn of the products markets was then decidedly lower. But it was observed upon that day that there was some nervousness on the part of the shorts and that some of them covered their contracts and took substantial profits rather than risk later developments. The packers were more anxious upon that day to secure the hog supplies at lower prices as considering the disproportionate values of the hogs to the products, than in attempting steady holding of the prices of the products; indeed some of the packers then helped along the general weakness. There was a good deal of selling of July and buying the September by the leaders, and which encouraged the opinion that some lively times would come about, spasmodically, at least, after the present bearish temper gave way to normal situations from supplies. The decline for the day was 10¢@12 points on lard and 12¢@20c. for pork. On Tuesday, with another large supply of hogs at the packing centres, the products opened easy in price; but there was soon a turn to better prices, as the local professional traders took hold and the packers became buyers, after selling a good deal at the opening; moreover, there was covering of contracts more freely. Reactions, however, set in from the best prices. The close showed advances for the day of 7c. to 15c. for pork and 2¢@5 points for lard.

Wednesday brought higher prices by 10¢@12 points on lard, on "shorts" covering, but before the close of the day weakness developed and the latest sales showed the advance about all lost.

Thursday's early market showed a sharp return to bearish movements, and there was a break all around of 10 points, with liberal receipts of hogs and lower prices for them by about 5c.

We regard the products markets as essentially in this position; that turns to better prices come about only as they were made against "shorts"; therefore of a temporary order; that the undercurrent of affairs is, as yet, of a decidedly bearish order, and that it is unlikely that more than spurts to higher prices can happen until the hog supplies are better forward.

Yet we are not looking for the manifestations of steady, markedly lower prices, as expected by many traders, but rather think that the declines from this along are likely to be of a less radical order than those had latterly, and if decided breaks in prices happen, that they are likely to be followed by reactions, to leave the market only moderately lower than the current prices.

And this impression of the situation is had more from the outlook of supplies of the products and in consideration, as well, of the current low range of trading values as compared with that which existed before the declining tendency set in, together with the belief that if there was a more settled feeling over market prices that cash buyers would show more interest over trading than they had been disposed to latterly, in the late generally demoralized look to affairs.

Then again, it is a fair inference that the worst effect from the hog supplies has been had; in other words, that the farmers who had been busy with their spring work have more recently got a greater number of hogs to market than will be shown from this along, although it is hardly probable that supplies of the hogs will become very moderate until this month is closed, as Chicago should shortly show increased hog supplies from points tributary to it.

A point is that Kansas City and Omaha have indicated by their late large receipts of hogs that there are good supplies yet to come forward of marketable averages of hogs from those sections which are a little later in marketing them, which will be more largely destined to Chicago, and that Omaha and Kansas City having had their rush forward of hog supplies, will likely soon show some falling off of supplies.

But there is reason against more than temporary exhibitions of steadier prices for the products, in that the May option of the products is not likely to be of material consideration against "shorts," while there is plenty of time ahead for the later months' speculative dealings, if after the present declining tendency the later months, more particularly July

and September, are to be more effectively handled against "shorts."

And the belief is that Europe has further added to its "short" interest, and that considerable of a "short" interest has been made latterly among our home traders, although it would seem as if most of the trading from the home talent is more in the way of scalping, while that the frequent turns of the market have enabled the scalpers as a whole to take fair profits.

In reviewing the situation, as it appears to us, account is taken of the expression of views of an even more bearish character by many of the traders, in that they can see no hope for developments other than a further drift of prices permanently materially in the buyers' favor. It is true that some of these people shift their opinions on any turn of market prices permanently materially in the buyers' lack of confidence among cash buyers and the probabilities of inaction of the cash trade on account of the advancing season, the large pig supplies of the country, expected large hog marketing from the latter part of July through the fall and winter months; and who also regard the general fat positions as depressing, in the large collections of beef fat, larger supplies of cattle than had been apprehended, the low and weak prices for oleo oil, tallow, stearine and the yielding values and dulness for the several associated fats, together with the conservative attitude of buyers.

They say, also, that the markets are held even at the comparatively low prices more by speculative influences, and that these must be modified in effect, considering the general indifference of buyers of actual stuff. They point, as well, to the continued moderate shipments of meats and lard out of the West, as compared with this time last year, and the steady falling off of the movements to Europe.

But the fact remains that the stocks of the products at the West do not increase in an especially burdensome way.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 222 lbs., against 223 lbs. in the previous week, 217 lbs. in the corresponding week 1902, and 224 lbs. do. in 1901.

In New York there has been little done, on the varying Western markets. The foreign shippers are very careful, pending more settled conditions, and refrain from buying lard beyond limited quantities. The pork trading is of a very conservative order. The compound lard business is better than ordinarily expected on corresponding conditions of the pure lard market. The city cutters hold prices of bellies steady, especially the light averages of them, which are scarce. General demands for meats are light. There have been fully 1,000 tierces city lard taken for export this week, quoted at \$8.50@8.62½. Sales for

(Continued on page 33.)

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for rude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Dull and Nominal Situation—Slightly in Buyers' Favor, yet no Pressure to Sell—Buying Interest of Compound Makers Halts Pending a More Secure Pure Lard Market—The Soapmakers Slow Buyers, but Are Using Their Held Stocks Freely on a Good Business in Soaps.

It is just now a hard sort of a market from which to get material together for an interesting review.

The late break in the lard market has so disconcerted general trade ideas over cotton oil and associated fats prices, that there is a disinclination to either buy or sell, and a general feeling to await developments.

It cannot be said that with all of the break in lard prices latterly that the cotton oil market is materially lower, but only that a slight advantage is had by buyers when there is attempted selling of small lots, while the more important supplies of the oil are held off the market with the disposition to await the issue of demands and general fat situation.

It is known that the supplies of bleaching oils are moderate, and that an ordinary demand would use them up closely before a new season; indeed, that there may be difficulty in finding a sufficient quantity of these bleaching oils for needs before new oil can be had, and that white oil is very scarce; indeed, if the consumption of cotton oil by the compound makers should waken to the life had in it several weeks since, and which has been disturbed by the more recent upset lard market, that at length good off oils would have to be used for compound lard purposes, in the inability to get sufficient supplies of the better grades.

And there are opinions that the late dragging tendency for lard must give way to more confident conditions for it after the May hog supplies are forward and the packers become less interested in breaking the prices of the hog products to get the prices of hogs down to a more favorable packing

basis. In the event of a recovery in the prices of pure lard there is little doubt but that the compound lard makers would have their interest quickened in buying cotton oil, by which its market would be steered better.

It cannot be said that the compound lard business even now is equally dull with that for pure lard; rather that many of the distributors of the compounds are re-supplying with them conservatively, as awaiting clearer ideas of the pure lard market, yet at the same time they are compelled to be steady buyers of the compounds because actual consumption of them has not abated from its large volume.

On the whole, it may be said that quite as much cotton oil is going into the make of the compounds as in the late more active market period of it; the point is that the compound makers are using their accumulations of cotton oil rather than figuring over open market offerings of it. Moreover, that this disposition of conservative buying is likely to continue until the lard market has a more secure outlook is generally conceded.

While some of the large compound makers are carrying oil enough for use through several weeks, and in instances perhaps to their needs close to the new crop season, yet there are so many sources making compounds, many of which buy cotton oil only from "hand to mouth," that a quickening of the lard market, which would be back of the compound lard buying, would soon bring significant demands for the cotton oil from the compound makers.

And while cotton oil may rule a little lower in the event of the lard market holding down, and there are some expectations of lower prices for the oil, the traders are expecting for it, because of the moderate supplies of the prime grade of the oil, prices only moderately changed from those prevailing in the buyers' favor, and in the event of an advance in lard, there is a good prospect, because of the supplies of the oil, of firmer market conditions for it.

The compound lard prices have not been put down this week, notwithstanding the decline in the prices of pure lard. The difference in the values of the compounds and pure lard, therefore, is narrowed; but there is a substantial and markedly attractive difference still to the buyers of the compounds, and the point we made a few weeks since that pure lard could materially decline in price and leave the compounds at more than the usual difference in most seasons in favor of buyers is shown by current developments.

Thus the compound lard is selling from 7½c. to 7¾c., which is essentially the trading basis that had prevailed for weeks. The pure lard, which runs alongside of the trading in the compounds, is selling at 10¼c.; here is a difference of 2½c. to 2¾c. in favor of the compounds. It is true that the difference was fully 4½c. per lb. only a few weeks back when pure lard was selling at 11¼c., but this was an extraordinary difference and a remarkable circumstance; indeed, had never happened in any previous season, while the current difference in the values of the compounds and pure lard is of the ordinary order.

There is, therefore, no reason for expectations of prolonged abated demands for the compounds, or for a consumption of the cotton oil by the compound makers, but only that the present quiet demands for the cotton oil from the compound makers are incidental to the disposition to await more settled conditions of the pure lard market.

And there are no signs that the compound makers will in any instance part with any of their holdings of the best grades of cotton oil in the way of reselling and substitute, as some claim, with an object of getting a lower grade of the oil, that cheaper raw materials could be had to bring the compounds into better competition with pure lard, because of the late decline for the latter. If these lower grades of the oil are to be more freely used by the compound makers, and they have been used moderately, in instances, it will be on the inability to get the prime oil as the season advances on its moderate supply.

Nevertheless, the point we made two or three weeks since that good off yellow would come, at length, closer the price of prime yellow, is encouraged this week in the development of quite firm prices for the good off oils, despite some weakness for the prime oil, although no advance for it has yet occurred; and a number of small sales of the good off grade, and because it is having a very fair consumption, while it is not as plenty as had been supposed probable by some of the traders.

Thus good off yellow has had several sales in New York at 38@38½c., and for a distinct quality to 39c., while prime yellow May and June delivery is, at this writing, at 43c., and for July delivery, at 43½c., with 43¼c. bid. There have been sales for the week of 600 bbls. prime yellow, in lots, on the spot at 43@43½c.; 500 bbls. do., May, at 43c.; 2,000 bbls. do., June delivery, at 43c., and 900 bbls. good off yellow, in lots, at 38c., 38½c. and 39c. White oil, as before remarked, is scarce, and quoted at 46@47c., and butter oil would, probably, be hard to buy under 46½c. Winter yellow is plenty and quoted at 46@47c.

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The last sale of bleaching oil, in tanks, in New York, was noted in our previous review at 42c.

There has been further trading in new crop oil at the mills, with some 30 tanks crude sold for October delivery at 31c., and a few tanks, delivery before September 20, at 33½c. New crop prime yellow is offered in New York at 30c. for October delivery, and at 37½c. for November delivery, with 38c. bid for October delivery. New crop crude in tanks closed with 30c. bid at the mills for November and December deliveries, and 31c. bid for September and October deliveries and 32c. asked.

The foreign markets continue very quiet over cotton oil.

Rotterdam has a very slow sale for butterine because of larger supplies of dairy butter, and neglects cotton oil, as it does oleo oil. And the dullness in Rotterdam is emphasized by the steady liberal accumulations of the oleo oil there, and its comparatively low prices for it, with sales at 46@47 florins.

About the only business with the foreign markets in the cotton oil is with Trieste, and which occasionally takes some oil offered on sample, and which class of oil is nearly, if not quite, prime oil, as in the taking latterly of 2,000 barrels from New Orleans, while it is

understood that more recently 2,000 barrels have been booked in New York for Trieste.

Marseilles is steadily getting a good supply of Sesame and Arichides oils, but is expecting that the supplies of those oils will soon fall off. It gets these oils at so low prices that there would be no probability of its buying cotton oil at near the current prices for it, so far as concerns wants of the soapmakers there.

There is, however, a rumor of some "short" interest on the part of Marseilles through sales made in the winter months for June and July deliveries; but we can learn nothing definite concerning it, as to quantity or other features.

The Hull (England) market is a trifle firmer for the weak; quoted at 22s.

There are reports that some oil has been sold at Southern points this week to equal better prices than those prevailing in New York. And it is said, also, that about 6,000 barrels have been taken at Norfolk for the canning industry in Maine, but this latter is a sale two weeks old; it is said to have brought 40, delivered at the last.

As to the development of the lard market, with which cotton oil prices are likely to be influenced, it strikes us that the weakness is not yet eliminated from the pure lard situ-

ation, notwithstanding the late occasional reactions to steadier prices in it. It would be hard to believe that the lard market was likely to immediately permanently recover from its late depression, in consideration of the fact that the remainder of this month will likely show large enough supplies of hogs to keep the packers interested in getting them at lower prices.

A glance over daily reports of the receipts of hogs at the West show that they are especially liberal at points outside of Chicago, notably at Omaha and Kansas City; if they are large now at those packing centres that as the month advances the points tributary to Chicago are likely to forward more hogs forward than at present.

Therefore, May is likely to show, most of the time, advantages as to prices of the products with buyers, and that when reactions occur in their prices they are likely to prove of a temporary order, and in the work of squeezing short sellers or on some disposition of the "shorts" to protect contracts, and some of them, perhaps, taking profits.

There would seem to be a brief period, after the close of May, for lard to be taken hold of for better prices. Since some time in July, the latter part of it probably, and through August, hogs will probably be hastened to market in order to take advantage of the prices for the swine at that time, on some apprehension that may be felt that because of the enormous pig supply of the country that there will be lower prices for hogs in the fall and winter months, unless something happens to the corn crop. A large corn crop is needed this year for expectations of lower prices of hog products.

The beef fat markets are weak, outside of New York, with tallow held fairly steady here, although lower at the West; and it is clear that some distrust over the general fat situation originates with the present depression for leaf fats, and the apprehension concerning their future market prices; oleo oil is especially in large supply and low in price.

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EXPORTERS

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COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The market has been rather dull during the past week, and transactions have been rather scarce. Prices, however, are about unchanged, if anything a little lower on prime oil and a little higher on off grades.

There is a fairly good demand for good grades of prime oil and for bleaching grades from the West. Southern and Western refiners claim that they can sell to better advantage in other American markets than in New York, especially where it is a question of good grades of oil. It is a fact that bleaching oils are rather scarce, and there are not many offers of same. The decline in lard, however, has made buyers rather cautious, and consumers are more or less inclined to hold off for the moment. The future course of the lard market will, no doubt, determine the course of prices for high grade oils.

Off oil is in fairly good demand at around 38½c. to 38¾c. New York. The high price prevailing for prime oil has increased the demand for good grades of off oil. Customers, who used to be very particular about the quality, are less particular now, when there is such a big difference in price, and rather than to pay a high price for prime oil, quite a few are turning their attention to good grades of off oil.

Europe seems to have forgotten that America and cotton oil exist. They claim that present prices are too high, and that they will do what they did fifteen years ago, when they knew nothing about American cotton oil, viz., use other oils. Occasionally some little business is done. Same, however, is mostly covering by European shorts and of special brands which they sold short. A few orders for white oil are also received here, but the quantity is so small that they are hardly worth while mentioning. In the meantime, some oil is being shipped on old contracts, and same seems to satisfy whatever buyers there are on the other side.

Some business is being done in new crop deliveries at somewhat reduced prices, and transactions have been made at 33c. for delivery before the 20th of September; 31½c. for October and 30¾c. for November. It is hardly likely, however, that business to amount to anything will be done in new crop oils until after the Memphis convention, where refiners and crude oil mill owners will have a chance to talk matters over.

We look for a dull to steady market, and quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, May, June and July, 43½c. asked, 42¾c. bid; do., September, 42c. asked, 41c. bid; do., October, 38¾c. asked, 37¾c. bid; do., November and December, 37½c. asked, 36c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 45½c.; prime summer white do., 46c.; Hull quotation of do., 22s.; New York market for off oil, 38¼@38½c.; New Orleans market for off oil, 36 to 37c., according to quality; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in Southeast, September, 32½c.; do., October, 31½c.; do., November, 31c.; do., December, 30c.



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COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

It is reported that B. D. Heath expects to erect a cottonseed oil mill at Lando, S. C.

Incorporation articles have been filed by the Sweetwater (Tex.) Cotton Oil Company, capitalized at \$60,000. The incorporators are: Thomas Trammell, R. L. McCauley, R. B. Pyron and C. L. Atkinson, of Sweetwater.

The Clark Manufacturing Co., of Jonesboro, N. C., has been incorporated by W. A. Graham Clark, of Jonesboro; W. Clark, of Raleigh; J. A. McIver, of Jonesboro, and others. Capital stock, \$150,000.

The Ballinger (Tex.) Cotton Oil Co. has filed articles of incorporation, and will have a capital of \$75,000. The incorporators are: G. M. Vaughn, W. J. Miller, J. Y. Pearce, Joe E. Wilmeth, of Ballinger, and others.

A company has been organized in Davisboro, Ga., which proposes to erect a cottonseed oil mill there. O. H. P. Beau was elected president; T. L. Brown, vice-president; J. H. Holcomb, secretary, and M. S. Potter, treasurer.

The Taylor (Tex.) Cotton Oil Works, has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Company has been organized at Okolona, Ark., with \$75,000 capital stock. T. M. East, Jr., is president of the company.

AFTER RENOVATED BUTTER.

Pennsylvania, strange to say, is prosecuting the "renovated" butter product of his pure food ally, Iowa. The "Iowa Company" has a local factory. The company is charged with unlawfully manufacturing renovated butter without a license or labeling the packages so that the nature of the material can be identified. The so-called "renovated" product is said to be manufactured by melting and cleansing old butter and mixing it with milk or cream, thus making it fresh again.

Congress was told all this and more, but it would not believe the facts then. They are coming out, however.

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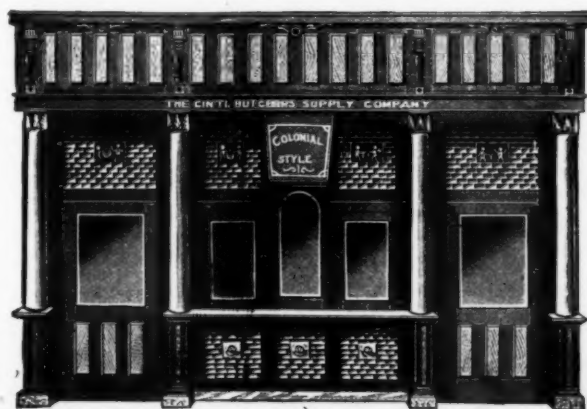
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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

CATTLE.—There was another heavy run of cattle on the market Monday, and the market ruled generally steady to strong, with a good clearance made. The demand was good from all sources, and light and handy grades were in particularly good request, with the plain and heavy grades rather slow as usual. Butchers' stock ruled steady; stockers and feeders firm for the good kinds. Extreme top for the steer market, \$5.60, with the exception of one steer sold by the Bowles Live-stock Commission Company at \$5.85. On Tuesday, with the usual light run of butchers' stock and common cattle, the market was practically unchanged. To-day (Wednesday), with an estimated run of 19,000, the market opened steady to strong, and the "early bird caught the worm." Later the trade weakened, and closed 10c. lower. The future of the cattle market does not appear at this writing as though higher prices will be the rule until the great bulk of corn-fed cattle are marketed that are now about ready to come forward, and we believe it will require another 30 days to bring about this result. Along in July, August and September, before Western range cattle commence to come forward, we believe we will see some improvement in the cattle market. In the meantime, we believe it advisable to market heavy cattle that are ready to come forward, for the nearer we approach the summer season the lighter will be the demand for heavy cattle.

HOGS.—The hog market Monday ruled 10 @15c. lower, and again on Tuesday, with a fairly liberal run, the market suffered another decline of fully 10c., making the decline for the two days 25@30c. The decline Monday was even more than noted above, when we take into consideration the cost of packers' droves of hogs. Monday's drove cost Armour & Co. 19c. less than Saturday's drove of hogs. To-day, with run estimated at 25,000, the market opened strong to 5c. higher, but weakened and closed with all advance lost. Top of the market, \$6.85, and bulk of sales, \$6.50@6.65. The future of the hog market is not very encouraging, and we believe it will be along near the month of July before we will have any reaction.

SHEEP.—The sheep market has advanced considerably from the low point, and while we do not anticipate that prices will get back to the high time, we believe that the trade will hold up fairly well, and we repeat that it is advisable for those who have sheep and lambs to market—that are fat and ready to come forward—to think well before carrying them longer, anticipating higher prices.

OMAHA

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts were heavy last week, and during the early part of the week the market ruled sharply lower, the decline of Monday and Tuesday amounting to 15@20c. During the latter half of the week, with only moderate offerings, there was a reaction, and practically all of this decline was regained, closing quotations for the week being about the same as for the week previous. This was especially true of the light and hand weight beefs, in fact these grades have been in good demand right along at fairly satisfactory figures. On the other hand, the market for the heavier grades has been dull and unsatisfactory for some time. Inquiry for export account has been rather limited, although dealers expect to see some improvement in this respect in the near future. This week starts out with very moderate supplies and a strong active trade in both beef steers and butcher's stock. Stockers and feeders have been in indifferent request and slow sellers

for several weeks. Prices are fully 35@50c. lower than they were at the high time two or three weeks ago. It is usual for the market to experience a slump along about this time of the year. The range of prices for beefs is comparatively narrow. It would take something fancy in the way of beef to bring better than \$5.15 now, while it is very poor stuff that has to sell under \$4.25. Most of the trading is around \$4.60@4.90. Cows and heifers sell at a range of \$2@4.50, with most of the desirable butcher and beef stock at \$3.50@4.25. Veal calves have gone off about 50c., and sell from \$2.50 to \$6. Bulls, stags, etc., have been in active request and strong right along at \$2.75@4.50. Good to choice stockers and feeders are quoted at \$4.30@4.85, with fair to good stuff around \$3.75@4.25 and common stuff at \$3@3.50.

HOGS.—Heavy receipts and a lower market for provisions have made a dull, lower market for hogs, the decline for the past week amounting to fully 25c. The hogs are getting heavier all the time, and this is causing the packers to look with more favor on the lighter grades. Weight, however, is less of a consideration with buyers than quality, and good hogs of all weights are selling within a comparatively narrow range. Iowa is furnishing about half the receipts at present, as prices are more attractive here than farther east. The outlook is not very bright for higher prices so long as receipts continue heavy. Choice butcher weight hogs sold up to \$6.60 to-day, and the bulk of all the hogs sold at \$6.45@6.50.

SHEEP.—There has been a let up in supplies and a very considerable improvement in prices of late, especially in the more desirable grades. Good to choice muttons and lambs are fully 75c. higher than they were two weeks ago, but there has been little improvement in the commoner kinds. Choice woolled lambs are quoted up to \$7.35; clipped lambs, \$6.75; clipped yearlings, \$5.75; clipped wethers, \$5.35, and clipped ewes, \$4.75.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 28,000; last week, 27,900; same week last year, 20,600. Cattle receipts were largely fat cattle with nominal supply of quarantines and small supply of stockers and feeders and heavy cows. A fair supply of light heifers was here, but the big bulk of the cattle were the kinds and weights that make lots of meat at the packinghouses. After slight fluctuations fat stuff is 10 to 15c. under a week ago, all she stuff is lower with a dull market on poorer kinds. Trade quiet on stockers and feeders. Top beef steers, \$5.25; heifers, \$4.90; heavy cows, \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$5; veals, \$6.50.

HOGS.—Receipts this week were 59,300; last week, 56,900; same week last year, 42,100. Heavy receipts of hogs at all markets brought on a decline of 25c. first two days of current week, since when values are steady but with a weak tendency. Quality is good, indicating plenty of hogs in reserve, and packers predict lower prices. Most of decline is on heavy weights. Packers are free buyers on the lower basis, and clearances are good. Top to-day, \$6.55, with bulk at \$6.30@6.45.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week were 36,100; last week, 30,900; same week last year, 14,900. Three-fourths of sheep supply at Kansas City past week were Texas muttons, and after slight depression during week prices have recovered and are stronger than a week ago. Texans sold to-day at \$4.85. Hardly enough natives or fed Westerns have arrived to test the market. Lambs are scarce and 20 to 30c. higher. Woolled Colorados brought \$7.50 this week, and clipped stock \$6.85. No lambs have arrived for two days, and values are quotably 10 to 20c. higher than above figures.

HIDES unchanged; green salted, 7c.; bulls, 6½c.; glue, 4c.; green horse hides, \$2@3; dry flint butcher, 14½c.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,133	20,808	10,163
Fowler	802	5,829	1,814
Schwarzschild	3,491	6,308	5,516
Swift	3,563	13,392	8,459
Cudahy	2,962	11,040	3,608
Ruddy	552	79	346

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Receipts of cattle last week, 8,924; previous week, 8,447; year ago, 3,020. The heavier grades, plainish and unfinished steers suffered a loss of mostly 10 to 15c. in value, while the good handy weight beefs sold on a steady basis. The demand was good from all of the buyers, and ahead of the good, fat grades. Cows and heifers suffered a loss of anywhere from 10 to 35c., the common and medium kinds mostly 25 to 35c. Stock cattle of good quality sold readily on each day at steady values, but the common and medium grades were more or less neglected even at 10 to 15c. lower prices.

Supplies of hogs last week, 33,629; preceding week, 29,832; year ago, 34,300. The trend of prices was lower on most every day, but the demand was good at the lower range of values. The quality was of good average, and weights ran strong. Top prices to-day were at \$6.60, with the bulk of sales at \$6.40 @6.50.

Arrivals in the sheep division last week, 16,208; former week, 15,359; year ago, 16,327. There was a vigorous demand for the good, fat grades of sheep and lambs, and the week finished with prices up 10 to 15c. Colorado lambs topped at the market at \$7.40, and Texas ewes and wethers mixed brought \$4.85. The commoner grades, however, met with a cool reception, although values showed no change either way.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 28.)

week to present writing: 250 tcs. Western steam lard, on p. t. (quoted \$9.17); 1,150 tcs. city do., at \$8.25@8.62½ (compound lard, 7½ @7½c.); 250 bbls. mess pork, at \$18@18.50; 325 bbls. short clear do., at \$18.25@20; 200 bbls. city family do., at \$18.75@19; 2,000 loose pickled shoulders, at 9c.; 3,000 loose pickled hams, at 11¼@12c.; 28,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 14 lbs., at 9¼c.; 12 lbs., 9½c.; 10 lbs., 10c.; 1,500 green hams, at 11¼c.; 2,000 green bellies, at 10c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 3,331 bbls. pork, 9,164,615 lbs. lard, 8,298,774 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 3,312 bbls. pork, 11,400,031 lbs. lard, 13,790,174 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Rather steady conditions as to demands and prices, for barreled lots, which are firmly held. Tiered dull and easy. City extra India mess, tierces, quoted at \$17.00; barreled, extra mess at \$9; family at \$12@12.50; packet at \$10@10.50.

NEW LIVESTOCK BOARD ORGANIZED.

The new Colorado State Board of Livestock Commissioners organized at Denver as follows: President, L. B. Sylvester, of Monte Vista; secretary, Edward McCrillis; treasurer, J. W. Bennett, of Fort Collins; stenographer, Miss Mabel Challonder; State veterinary surgeon, Dr. Charles G. Lamb, of Denver; executive committee, L. B. Sylvester, A. N. Parrish, Lamar; L. K. Watkins, Denver; M. W. Jones, Ramah; B. H. DuBois, Denver. Secretary McCrillis and Miss Challonder were reappointed. Dr. Lamb succeeds Dr. A. B. McCapes.

The new inspectors are A. H. Webster, Alamosa, and J. W. Truesdale, Montrose. E. B. Moore, of Denver, was appointed assistant inspector.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
Rialto Building.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, May 6.....	18,390	1,830	25,579
Thursday, May 7.....	6,092	1,715	22,230
Friday, May 8.....	1,054	179	16,497
Saturday, May 9.....	56	19	8,907
Monday, May 11.....	25,921	651	42,724
Tuesday, May 12.....	2,562	3,908	17,065
Wednesday, May 13.....	19,000	1,800	25,000
Total last week.....	57,867	9,236	118,778
Same week last year.....	31,050	6,742	137,094
Year ago this week.....	44,266	6,571	154,032

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
Wednesday, May 6.....	4,639	74	3,409	425
Thursday, May 7.....	5,611	70	3,405	1,126
Friday, May 8.....	2,752	269	3,459	...
Saturday, May 9.....	638	9	547	...
Monday, May 11.....	6,773	6	5,065	893
Tuesday, May 12.....	2,762	33	1,550	1,986
Wednesday, May 13.....	4,000	100	3,000	1,000
Total last week.....	23,414	441	17,546	2,417
Same week last year.....	10,566	221	23,993	12,014
Year ago this week.....	9,692	208	27,357	10,386

Receipts for the year thus far, compared with the same time last year:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1903.....	1,164,712	2,780,077	1,346,472	106,834
1902.....	1,008,704	3,307,597	1,256,060	102,687

Increase	156,008	...	90,412	4,147
Decrease .....	...	527,520	...	...

CATTLE.

Prime beefs, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs.....	\$5.35@5.60
Choice to extra beefs.....	5.00@5.30
Fair to good export and shipping steers.....	4.80@4.95
Medium beef steers.....	4.40@4.60
Plain beef steers.....	4.00@4.30
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.50@3.90
Good to choice feeders.....	4.10@5.10
Good to choice heifers.....	3.90@4.60
Poor to plain stockers and feeders.....	2.75@4.00
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	3.20@4.10
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.50@3.10
Common to good culling cows.....	1.40@2.40
Bulls, poor to choice.....	2.50@4.40
Veal calves, good to fancy.....	5.25@6.50
Calves, common to fair.....	3.50@5.00
Corn-fed western steers.....	3.65@5.40
Texas bulls and grass steers.....	2.75@3.30
Texas steers, fair to common.....	3.85@4.80

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy shipping.....	\$6.70@6.85
Good to choice heavy packing.....	6.60@6.75
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	6.45@6.65
Selected butcher weights.....	6.00@6.75
Assorted light, 150 to 195 lbs.....	6.35@6.60
Common to good light mixed.....	6.20@6.50
Thin to choice, 50 to 130 lb. lots.....	6.00@6.35
Stags and rough lots.....	3.75@6.00

TOTAL PURCHASES.

Packers bought hogs as follows:	
Anglo-American Provision Co.....	3,200
Armour & Co.....	5,300
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	1,000
Continental Packing and P. Co.....	3,740
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	1,000
N. Morris & Co.....	1,400
Swift & Co.....	4,100
Omaha P. Co. (outside yards) rec.....	2,000
Schwarzschild & Kulzberger Co.....	1,184
Smaller packers and butchers.....	1,200
Shippers bought.....	2,500
Left unsold.....	3,000

Hogs at principal western markets:

	To-day.	Year ago.
Chicago.....	26,000	29,000
Omaha.....	11,000	8,500
Kansas City.....	13,000	7,000
Sioux City.....	2,000	2,000

St. Joe.....	7,000	5,700
Indianapolis.....	7,000	4,000
Cincinnati.....	4,700	2,200
St. Louis.....	9,500	4,000
Total.....	80,200	62,400

SHEEP.

Choice to prime native wethers.....	\$5.20@5.60
Plain to good mixed lots.....	4.00@5.40
Fair to prime western yearlings.....	5.00@5.10
Fair to fancy native and western ewes.....	3.85@5.50
Plain ewes and breeding stock.....	3.25@3.75
Culls and tail-end lots.....	2.25@3.00
Native lambs, poor to fair.....	3.25@5.50
Good to prime native lambs.....	5.75@7.15
Fair to prime western lambs.....	5.50@7.15
Spring lambs.....	4.50@8.00
Wooled stock, 25@50c. per cwt. premium.	

GENERAL LIVESTOCK SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The receipts of hogs continue moderate here, although liberal at the Western markets. We have had a constant decline in prices, and to-day they will average lower than any time this season, with the bulk of light mixed hogs selling from \$6.40 to \$6.55; medium weight mixed, \$6.45 to \$6.65, with some prime butchers and prime heavy \$6.65 to \$6.80. The outlook is not very flattering for the near future, and we may expect to see a still lower market.

CATTLE.—There seems to be no let up in the receipts of cattle, and there is a large proportion of good to choice heavy cattle among the arrivals. This class of cattle has been very slow, and prices to-day are fully 10c. lower than last Monday.

There is very little inducement that we can offer to our friends to hold on to their heavy cattle, and the hot weather will also add to the lack of demand for this class, and it looks to us as though cattle ready for market should be shipped as soon as convenient.

The plain heavy fat cattle are selling from \$4.80 to \$5; good to choice heavy, \$5 to \$5.25. The demand has increased on the prime grades of good cattle weighing 1,300 lbs. or under, and, if anything, prices are a little stronger on this grade.

We look for continued good demand for desirable weights, and believe present prices will hold up well. Fair to good cattle weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs. are selling from \$4.70 to \$5, with good to choice \$5 to \$5.30. A few extra prime cattle this week sold as high as \$5.65.

We wish we could offer some inducement to our friends for the future market, but we are constantly receiving letters from feeders wishing advice as to when to ship, and believe there are yet a good many cattle to come forward in the near future. The butcher stock supply is moderate at last week's closing prices. Stocker and feeder trade dull, prices averaging a little lower. Calves 25 to 50c. higher than a week ago, with a good demand.

SHEEP.—The sheep and lamb market has ruled very satisfactorily this week, and especially so on desirable kinds, and prices are certainly all that the trade could expect,

and we hope to be able to maintain the present good figures. Some Western Colorado lambs sold this week as high as \$7.65, with yearlings as high as \$6.10 and ewes \$5.50. These are outside quotations, and the common grades are selling at the usual discount.

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
George M. Sterne & Son.)

Our provision market has made quite a sharp break during the past week, which has been followed by an equally sharp reaction since yesterday morning's low point was reached of \$8.77½ for July lard and \$9.15 for July ribs, which showed a decline of about \$1.40 per hundred on lard and about 70c. per hundred on ribs from the high point some weeks ago. Our market rallied 25 cents on lard and 22½c. on ribs, under good buying by the leading bulls, by local shorts and also apparently some product taken on foreign orders, but later to-day reacted 10 cents on lard and 7½c. on ribs, on realizing sales by the local traders who considered the advance had gone far enough to warrant their taking profits on purchases recently made and possibly there was some new short selling by the local bears. The hog receipts have been decidedly larger than was generally anticipated and packers have taken full advantage of this fact to depress prices just as far as possible, resulting in a decline of nearly 50 cents per hundred in the past week. It appears that the farmers and feeders have become frightened at the decline and also to some extent on account of the threatening labor troubles, which they fear may tie up the packing houses at the larger packing points, and thus bring about a much larger decline. A notable feature in the receipts recently has been the large proportion of direct consignments from farmers to commission men instead of the shipments coming from the hog buyers and ordinary shipper. This has probably been, to some extent, caused by the low prices shippers have bid for hogs in their attempt to secure a margin to protect them against the continued decline in prices. The labor situation is still somewhat unsettled, but it seems hardly probable that packers will allow a general shut down if they are buying hogs at a price which shows a fair packing profit, but will more than likely arrange for arbitration of the labor difficulties, and thus head off the struggle for another season. The bull leaders in both lard and ribs have continued to buy all the way down, and while they have no doubt taken advantage of the rallies to reduce their lines, they undoubtedly hold large quantities of the July and September options of both lard and ribs, and evince no particular fear of much further decline. Cash demand shows a little improvement to-day both for lard and ribs, and if the market remains steady around present prices, we look for a materially improved cash demand from all quarters. The close is steady at a slight reaction from the high point of the day, and if hog receipts are not excessive we

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look for steady to stronger prices for the near future, and decidedly higher prices whenever the hog supply shows signs of lessening and cash trade resumes its normal proportions.

LARD.—Cash market unchanged, closing at \$8.85. Loose, \$8.47½. Shipments, 1,000; same day last year, 3,900 tierces. Liverpool unchanged at 44s. 6d. Hogs West, 80,000, against 69,000 same day last week and 62,000 same day last year. To-morrow, 21,000. Top price, \$6.85. Leaf lard, 8½¢@8¼¢; extra neutral, 9¢@9¼¢. Market opened strong, and advanced sharply on further covering of shorts and some investment buying apparently for the bull leaders. Advanced 10c. on all options, then gradually eased off on liquidation by local traders on expectation of larger hog receipts. Finally closes almost unchanged from yesterday, some options 2½¢ higher, others 2¼¢ lower.

STEARINES.—On prime oleo stearine stocks are freely offered at 9c. here and Missouri river points. No. 2 at 8½¢ asked, with 8c. bid; mutton stearine, 9½¢@9¼¢; tallow stearine, 6¼¢@6½¢; lard stearine, nominally 1c. lower over cash lard; grease stearine, 5¼¢@5½¢.

OLEO.—Market continues dull and featureless. Extra oleo oil is quotable at 8½¢@8¼¢; No. 2 at 8¼¢@8½¢; No. 3 at 7½¢@7¾¢; oleo stock, 7½¢@8¼¢.

TALLOW.—Market continues to drag, with only small sales reported. Choice packers' edible, 6¼¢; Eastern, 6¼¢@6½¢; prime packers, 5½¢@5¾¢; No. 1 packers, 5½¢@5¾¢; No. 2 packers, 4½¢; city renderers, 5½¢@5¾¢; No. 2 country, 4½¢@4¾¢; "B" country, 5½¢@5¾¢; choice renderers, 5½¢. London cables report 1,600 casks offered, about one-quarter of the offerings taken at 6d. decline.

GREASES.—Market shows a little more weakness, and while several small sales are reported, stocks exceed the demand, and buyers are only taking on enough to supply their immediate wants. "A" white, 6½¢@6¾¢; "B" white, 5¼¢@5½¢; house, 4½¢; yellow, 4½¢@4¾¢; brown, 4¼¢@4¾¢; glue stock, 4½¢; neatfoot stock, 4¼¢@4½¢; bone, 4½¢@5¼¢, according to quality.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Bleachable prime summer yellow, 42¢@43c; summer yellow, soap grade, 35½¢@36c, loose Chicago. Crude in the Valley, 33¢@37c, according to quality.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated on a basis of 63¢@65 per cent. F. A., 2½¢; regular stock on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A., 1.20@1.25.

PROVISION LETTER.

(Special to the National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

We quote the market as follows: Green hams, 10¢@12 ave., nominally 11½¢@11½; 12¢@14 ave., nominally 11¢@11½; 16¢@20 ave., nominally 10½¢@10½; 18¢@20 ave., nominally 10½¢@10½; green picnics, 5¢@6 ave., nominally 8; 6¢@8 ave., nominally 8; 8¢@10 ave., nominally 8; green N. Y. shoulders, 10¢@12 ave., nominally 8½¢@8¼; 12¢@14 ave., nominally 8½¢@8¼; green skinned hams, 18¢@20 ave., nominally 12½¢@12¼; green clear bellies, 8¢@10 ave., nominally 11¼; 10¢@12 ave., nominally 11¼.

OLEOMARGARINE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

Judge Thompson, sitting in the U. S. Circuit Court at Cincinnati, O., on Saturday decided in the test case of the United States vs. Leo W. McCrea, arrested for selling a certain kind of oleomargarine with ¼c. stamp affixed, decided against the following contentions that the law was unconstitutional because Congress attempted to encroach on the police prerogatives of the State, and that it was not in fact a revenue measure, but was prohibitive measure against a legitimate industry, and that in addition it was taking private property without due process of law in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The ground for the test case was laid in the following manner:

Fifty pounds of creamery butter containing the usual commercial coloring matter was mixed with an equal quantity of oleomargarine, which made it resemble butter of the light yellow variety. McCrea sold the mixture referred to above and paid thereon a stamp tax of one-fourth cent per pound, but under a construction of the statutes the Government demanded 10 cents instead, and assessed a penalty of \$50 for failure to pay it. Attorneys Outcalt and Prior filed the answer containing the above claims, all of which Judge Thompson decided against. The case will be appealed at once.

"ARTIFICIALLY COLORED" ARGUMENT.

The Chicago artificially colored oleomargarine case is under advisement.

Wm. J. Moxley's counsel, in arguing the colored cotton oil question before Internal Revenue Commissioner Yerkes, at Washington last week, admitted that the oil which the Moxley factory had bought for the Louisville Cotton Oil Co. and used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, contained palm oil. He admitted also that a small quantity was used. He was aware that the Commissioner had ruled against the use of any but a substantial ingredient of palm oil, which he said was legal. Mr. Harlan attacked the Commissioner's ruling before the Commissioner, stating that he had taxed the motive and not the product. He insisted that as palm oil was a vegetable oil it was a statutory ingredient of oleomargarine and the product containing it could not be taxed 10c. per pound, even though it was made yellow. The Commissioner was fair, admitted a possible doubt in the ruling, and asked the attorney to submit a brief in the case. This will be done next week. The decision will follow.

SUES COLD STORAGE CONCERN.

Novel points are raised in the cold storage case of Anson R. Spear and Charles D. Thompson, brought at St. Paul, Minn., against the Minnesota Cold Storage Company for two trunks of ducks and game which were seized last October by the Minnesota game wardens and placed in cold storage. The plaintiffs are suing for non-delivery of the ducks and for damages. The warehouse company reply that it did not receive the property from the plaintiffs, and also that the birds were brought into the

State in violation of the Minnesota and North Dakota State game laws, which do not permit the shipping of game outside of the State in which they are shot.

Chicago Provision Market Prices

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, MAY 9.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87
July	9.00	9.00	8.95	8.97
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.27	9.27	9.27	9.27
July	9.35	9.35	9.30	9.30
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	18.57	18.60	18.57	18.60
July	17.12	17.12	17.12	17.12

MONDAY, MAY 11.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.82	8.82	8.72	8.80
July	8.95	8.95	8.85	8.87
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.20	9.20	9.15	9.15
July	9.27	9.20	9.20	9.22
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
July	17.10	17.10	17.00	17.00

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.80	8.97	8.77	8.82
July	8.95	8.95	8.85	8.92
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.07	9.20	9.07	9.20
July	9.20	9.27	9.12	9.27
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	17.00	17.20	17.00	17.15
July	17.00	17.20	17.00	17.15

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.87	8.90	8.85	8.85
July	8.95	8.95	8.92½	8.92
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.27	9.27	9.27	9.27
July	9.27	9.27	9.27	9.30
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80
July	17.20	17.20	17.10	17.10

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.77	8.82	8.77½	8.80
July	8.85	8.90	8.82½	8.87
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.27	9.35	9.22	9.30
July	9.27	9.35	9.22	9.35
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80
July	17.10	17.10	17.10	17.10

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.87	8.95	8.87	8.95
Sept	8.95@8.97	9.00	8.95	9.00
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.35	9.40	9.35	9.40
Sept	9.17	9.25	9.17	9.22
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.10	17.17	17.10	17.17
Sept	16.60	16.67	16.60	16.65

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending May 9, 1903, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Beef.	Pork.	Tcs. & Pgs.
Campania, Liverpool.....		5300	829	150	73	100	1650		
Bovic, Liverpool.....		114	250		20	90			
Oceanic, Liverpool.....		1619	1742	35	50	2705			
Cymric, Liverpool.....		1496	154			2355			
New York, Southampton.....		1443	2289		10	140	1250		
Minneapolis, London.....		3500	37	312		3303			
Boston City, Bristol.....		120	375		20	3515			
Colorado, Hull.....		600			75	6883			
St. Leonards, Newcastle.....		67				5910			
Canova, Manchester.....		18			845	4906			
Columbia, Glasgow.....		177	250	807	40	435	520		
Ethiopia, Glasgow.....		111	613	151	50	248	605		
Themisto, Hamburg.....		579							
Batavia, Hamburg.....		25		68	150	520	1100		
Themisto, Rotterdam.....		933							
Noordam, Rotterdam.....		4500			50	255	4094		
Vaderland, Antwerp.....		1500	130		83	140	140		
St. Andrew, Antwerp.....		5625	89	35	25	11	362		
La Savoie, Havre.....		20							
Bernilla, Santander.....				3		35	713		
Nicolai II, Baltic.....				25		725	1150		
Weimar, Mediterranean.....		151					935		
Lombardia, Mediterranean.....		25				55			
Pocahontas, Mediterranean.....		25			3	75	1150		
Phoenicia, Mediterranean.....							100		
Gordon Castle, South Africa.....							43		
Sabine, South Africa.....		43					299		
Total.....		18076	12343	8153	35	980	313	194	3759 41678
Last week.....		29146	8012	5428	815	650	963	671	3284 28151
Same time in 1902.....		23951	3636	10064	47	306	700	270	5298 46687

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.35
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.25
Concent. tank, 15 to 10% per unit.....	@ 2.15
Ground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.30 & 10c.
Unground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.15 & 10c.
Unground tank, 9 and 20% ton.....	20.00.
Unground tank, 6 and 35% ton.....	10.00.
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00.
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 35 to 40 lbs. avg. ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs. avg. ton.....	40.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg. ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	8.85
Prime steam.....	9.12 1/2 @ 9.25
Neutral.....	6.75 @ 7.00
Compound.....	6.75 @ 7.00

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	@ 9
Lard.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Grease, W.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Grease, B.....	@ 6
Grease, Y.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	76
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	48
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	45
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	43
Oleo Oil, extra.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Neatfoot Oil, pure.....	74
Neatfoot Oil, No. 1.....	74

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
No. 2.....	@ 4 1/4
Edible.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
City renderers'.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2

GREASE.

Brown.....	@ 4 1/4
Yellow.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
White, A.....	@ 6 1/4
Bone.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Sorax.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure, open kettle.....	3 1/2
White, clarified.....	4 1/4
Plantation, granulated.....	4 1/4
Yellow, clarified.....	4 1/4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Casing salt, in bbls, 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.20 @ \$1.22 1/2
Barrels.....	.95 @ .97 1/2

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

CORNED BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 3 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.35
3 lb., 1 of 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	5.00
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., 1/2 doz. to case.....	17.65

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10-lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra plate beef.....	\$12.00
Plate beef.....	11.00
Extra mess beef.....	10.50
Prime mess beef.....	11.00
Beef ham.....	Not quoted.
Rump butts.....	10.00
Mess Pork, repacked.....	18.50
Extra clear pork.....	20.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12 1/4
Insides.....	13 1/4
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	12 1/4
Reg. clogs.....	10 1/4

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	14
Skinless Hams.....	14 1/4
Shoulders.....	9 1/4
Knuckles.....	9 1/4
Breakfast Bacon.....	17 1/4

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	9 1/4
Lard substitute, tes.....	8
Lard compound.....	7 1/4
Barrels.....	1/4c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/4c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.....	1/4c. to 1c. over tes.

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	18
California, boneless.....	13 1/4
Boiled shoulders.....	12 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib Bellies.....	\$9.87 1/2
Short Cuts.....	
Plates, Regular.....	8.65
American shoulders.....	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef sound, set of 100 ft.....	12
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	40
Beef bungs, each.....	8
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs, exports.....	10
medium, each.....	2
small, each.....	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	65

SAUAGES.

Summer, H. C.....	15
German Salami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
D'Arles H. C.....	19
Italian Salami.....	19
Cervelat.....	13
Bologna.....	6 1/4
Frankfurts.....	7 1/4
Blood Liver and Head Cheese.....	6 1/4
Tongue.....	8 1/4
Special Compressed Ham.....	9
Berliner Ham.....	9
Polish.....	7 1/4
Veal Ham.....	7 1/4
Pork Sausage.....	8 @ 9

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	3.25
Snouts, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.20
Ox Hearts, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.30
Plain Tripe, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

	Carcass.	Forcs.	Hinds.
Fair cows.....	6 1/4	5	7 1/4
Good young cows.....	7 1/4	6 1/4	8 1/4
Native heifers.....	7 1/4	6	9
Texas steers.....	7 1/4	6 1/4	9
Western steers.....	7 1/4	6 1/4	9 1/4
Native steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4		

BEEF CUTS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loins.....	14	12 1/4	11
Short loins.....	10	12 1/4	11
Ribs.....	14	12 1/4	11
Tenderloins.....	14	12 1/4	11
Chucks.....	6	5 1/4	4 1/4
Plates.....	6	4 1/4	4
Rounds.....	7 1/4	6 1/4	5
Rolls, boneless.....	11	11	11
Shoulder clods, boneless.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Rump butts, boneless.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Chucks, boneless.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Strip loins.....	8	8	8 1/4
Beef ham sets.....	8	8	8

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.....	4
Hanging tenders.....	4 1/4
Flank steak.....	5
Trimnings.....	5 1/4
Shanks.....	5 1/4
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef suet.....	4 1/4
Sweetbreads.....	5 1/4
Oxtails.....	5 1/4
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	4
Tongues.....	11 1/4
Clean tripe (reg.).....	3 1/4
Clean tripe (H. C.).....	4

CALVES.

Carcass.....	7 @ 11
Forcs.....	5 @ 9
Hinds.....	9 @ 12
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).....	13 @ 14
Ewes (carcass).....	9 @ 10
Yearlings (carcass).....	11 @ 12
Wethers (carcass).....	10 @ 11
Mutton (racks).....	7 @ 8
Mutton, legs.....	14 @ 15
Mutton, breasts.....	3 @ 5 1/4
Mutton, stews.....	3 @ 5 1/4
Lamb (racks).....	9 @ 10
Lamb, loins.....	10 @ 11
Lamb, saddles.....	10 @ 11
Lamb, legs.....	10 @ 11
Lamb tongue.....	12c. per lb.
Lamb fries.....	5c. pair

PORK.

Dressed hogs.....	8 1/4
Tenderloins.....	16
Pork loins.....	10 1/4
Spare ribs.....	6
Butts.....	8 1/4
Shoulders.....	8 1/4
Shoulders (skinned).....	8 1/4
Trimnings.....	6
Pigs' tails.....	4
Hearts (per lb.).....	3
Leaf Lard.....	8 1/4
Heads (rough).....	4
Heads (cleaned).....	4 1/4
Hocks.....	6 1/4
Cheek Meat.....	4 1/4
Neck bones.....	2
Backfat.....	9
Plux (per lb.).....	3
Kidneys (per lb.).....	3 1/4
Pigs' feet (rough).....	3 1/4
Pigs' feet (cleaned).....	3
Brains (per lb.).....	3
Snouts and ears.....	4
Tongues.....	9

BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed bone and tallow.....	3 1/4 per lb.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	60c. each

SOUTH WATER STREET

VEAL.

50 to 60 lbs.....	@ 5 1/4
65 to 75 lbs.....	7 @ 8
80 to 125 lbs.....	9 @ 9 1/4

BUTTER.

Firsts.....	@ 21
Creams, extra.....	@ 21
Seconds.....	@ 18

EGGS.

Fresh.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Storage packed.....	14 @ 15
Seconds.....	11 @ 13

JUTE CLOTH—for pressing tankage and blood
FINE BURLAPS—for canvassing hams and bacon.
BURLAPS and BAGS—for any purpose.
W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer & Importer
 182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

NEW YORK CITY LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 11.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,293	2,090	16,300	9,578	
Sixtieth St.....	3,118	75	9,029	10,678	12
Fortieth St.....					14,384
West Shore R. R.....	2,845	63		536	
Lehigh Valley.....	1,915				3,172
Weehawken.....	1,503			1,003	
Scattering.....		88	54		
Totals.....	11,644	138	11,816	28,571	27,146
Totals last week.....	10,198	151	11,483	26,241	27,378

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bovine.....	146		4,200
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic.....			2,100
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cymric.....	211		2,800
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic.....			2,100
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Bovine.....	219		
Swift Beef Co., Ss. St. Leonard.....	118		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Bovine.....	365	1,003	
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Menominee.....	225		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minneapolis.....	375		
Schwarzschild & Sulz, Ss. Bovine.....	370		
Schwarzschild & Sulz, Ss. Menominee.....	225		1,000
Schwarzschild & Sulz, Ss. Minneapolis.....	375		1,500
Schwarzschild & Sulz, Ss. New York.....			791
Armour & Co., Ss. New York.....			2,500
C. H. Keutgen, Ss. St. Andrews.....	510		
Doud & Keffer, Ss. Boston City.....	150		
Cudaby Packing Co., Ss. Umbria.....			1,700
C. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Cymric.....			2,400
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad.....	43	106	
D. G. Culver, Ss. Antilla.....	8		
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller.....		101	
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Parina.....		70	
Total exports.....	3,340	1,280	21,001
Total exports last week.....	2,688	1,279	17,410
Baltimore exports this week.....	736	1,000	984
Philadelphia exports this week.....	644		900
Newport News exports this week.....	638		
To London.....	2,677		2,500
To Liverpool.....	2,230		2,003
To Glasgow.....	230		
To Bristol.....	150		
To Southampton.....			3,291
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	51	277	
Totals to all ports.....	5,358	2,280	22,975
Totals to all ports last week.....	7,531	1,590	24,619

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.15@5.50
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.75@5.10
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.25@4.65
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@4.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.10@4.60
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	6.45@7.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.....	@\$7.75
Live veal calves, good to prime, 160 lbs.....	\$7.25@7.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@\$7.10
Hogs, medium.....	@7.10
Hogs, light to medium.....	\$7.00@7.10
Pigs.....	7.15@7.20
Roughs.....	6.00@6.20

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected.....	each \$6.00
Spring lambs, good to choice.....	each 5.00
Winter lambs, choice.....	per 100 lbs. 7.05
Winter lambs, good.....	" 7.00
Winter lambs, com. to fair.....	" 6.50
Sheep, selected.....	" 5.70
Sheep, medium to good.....	" 5.50
Sheep, culls.....	" 4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair native.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4

WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice native, light.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice native, common to fair.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Choice Western, light.....	@ 7 1/4
Common to fair Texan.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Good to choice hegers.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair, Texan.....	5 @ 6

Choice cows.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6
God to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 @ 6
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@12
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@11 1/2
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Calves, country dressed, common.....	6 @ 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@ 9
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	per lb. 16
Spring lambs, good.....	" 15
Winter lambs, choice.....	" 14
Winter lambs, fair to good.....	" 13
Winter lambs, common.....	" 12
Sheep, choice.....	" 11
Sheep, medium to good.....	" 10 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, nearby, per lb.....	@ 25
Southern chickens, per lb.....	18 @ 20
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 13 1/2
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 8 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	10 @ 11
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	80 @ 1.00
Ducks, Southern and Southwestern, per pr.....	70 @ 80
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.12 @ 1.25
Geese, Southern & Southwestern, per pair.....	90 @ 1.00
Live pigeons, old, per pair.....	@ 35
Live pigeons, young, per pair.....	@ 25

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	@13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	@12 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	@12 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	@10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless, very fancy.....	@13 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@13
Dried beef sets.....	@13
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	@15
Smoked shoulders.....	@10
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@10
Fresh pork loins, city.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 @ 12 1/2

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/4 oss. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$250 @ \$260

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongue.....	60c. to 75c. a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues.....	40c. to 50c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	40c. to 45c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c. to 75c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c. to 20c. a pair
Calves' liver.....	20c. to 40c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c. to 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	7 1/2 @ 8c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	35c. to 50c. a piece
Oxtails.....	5c. to 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10c. to 15c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10c. to 12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef, western.....	15c. to 25c. a lb.
Lambs' fries.....	10c. a pair.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	6 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30 @ 40

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	\$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	3.75
Blind ribby sheep.....	3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	2.00
Culls, lambs.....	75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian rings.....	44
Hog, Amer., in tcs. or bbls., per lb. f. o. s.....	43
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb. f. o. s.....	43
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	12
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	8
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	54
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21 1/2	22 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	19 1/2	20 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	15
Pepper, shot.....	15	15
Allspice.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Coriander.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mace.....	55	55

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Powdered.....	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra.....	31
1 extra.....	17
1.....	14
1X moulding.....	18
1X.....	14 1/2
1 1/4.....	14
1 1/2.....	18
1 3/4.....	12
1 1/2.....	11
1 3/4.....	10
1 1/2.....	8
2.....	8

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. 18
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	18
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. 13
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. 11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.05
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.80
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .80

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Young hens and toms, av'ge best.....	@15
Fair to prime.....	13 @ 14
Old.....	14 @ 15
Broilers—Philadelphia, 3 to 4 lbs. pair.....	35 @ 40
State and Penn. broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. per pair.....	25 @ 30
Fowls—Western, scalded, fancy.....	@14
Other Western, dry picked, small, fancy.....	@14
Western, heavy.....	@13 1/2
Southern & Southwestern, dry picked.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Southern & Southwestern, scalded.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Old cocks.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Ducks, nearby, spring, per lb.....	@22
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	@2.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	@2.25
Dark, per dozen.....	@1.50

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Young hens, No. 1.....	@18
Young toms, No. 1.....	@18
Young mixed, No. 1.....	@18 1/2
Young mixed, average.....	17 @ 17 1/2
Broilers—Dry-picked, No. 1.....	19 @ 21
Scalded, No. 1.....	16 @ 17
Chickens—Roasting, large & soft meated.....	16 @ 17
Roasting, average, No. 1.....	15 @ 16
Roasting, No. 2.....	10 @ 13
Fowls—No. 1.....	@13 1/2
No. 2.....	10 @ 11
Capons—Choice large.....	18 @ 20
Capons—Medium size.....	16 @ 17
Old roosters.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Ducks—No. 1.....	16 @ 18
Geese—No. 1.....	11 @ 13

THE
CUMMER
DRYERS.

FOR DRYING TANKAGE, BLOOD, BONES
AND ALL FERTILIZERS
The **F. D. CUMMER & SON CO.,**
CLEVELAND, O., The Arcade

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$20.00	@21.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	@23.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	1.92½	@ 2.00
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	2.00	@ 2.05
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	@13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55	@ 2.05
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.60	@ 2.05
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	20.00	@21.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	17.00	@18.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	@15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	20.00	@23.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@15.00
Asoline, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60	@ 2.85
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.15	@ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10	@ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00	@ 3.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50	@ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75	@ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.95	@ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	@10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.89	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (40% 40 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.09	@ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 30 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30	@ .40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
Canned meats.....	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100.
Oil Cake.....	10/	15/	16c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	16c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	16c.
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2 M.
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	10/	15/	16c.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	16c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/	16c.
Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steam berth terms, April 1/7½. Cork, for orders, 2/3.			

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of big products from Atlantic ports for week ended May 9, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week May 9, 1903.	Week May 10, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1902, to May 9, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	454	856	18,794
Continent.....	346	728	12,873
So. & Cen. Am.....	78	885	10,518
West Indies.....	573	526	33,626
Br. N. Am. Col.....	1,863	310	6,763
Other countries.....	17	7	624
Totals.....	3,331	3,312	83,198

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

	Week May 9, 1903.	Week May 10, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1902, to May 9, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	6,904,799	11,141,906	273,891,774
Continent.....	821,525	2,348,802	32,746,242
So. & Cen. Am.....	67,625	153,075	3,271,085
West Indies.....	150,275	144,975	6,168,688
Br. N. Am. Col.....	11,425	7,056	57,775
Other countries.....	343,125	3,300	2,587,425
Totals.....	8,298,774	13,799,174	318,722,989

LARD, POUNDS.

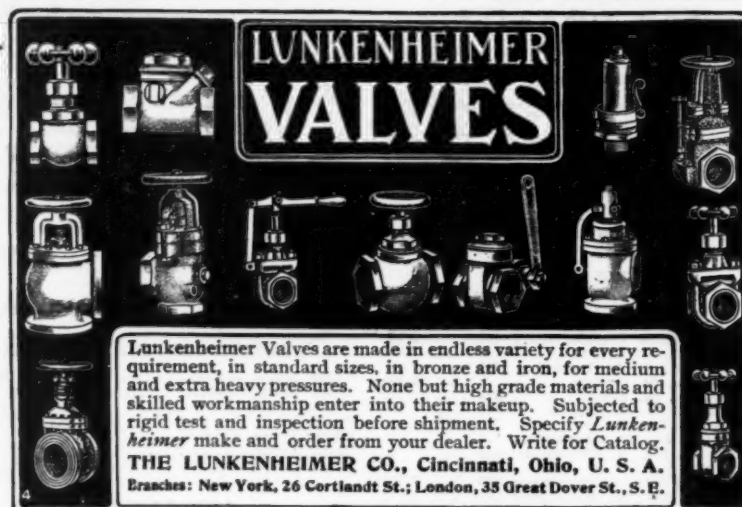
	Week May 9, 1903.	Week May 10, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1902, to May 9, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	2,996,210	4,348,801	150,201,147
Continent.....	4,821,805	6,133,418	145,403,131
So. & Cen. Am.....	825,700	482,615	9,237,865
West Indies.....	476,190	332,585	17,330,885
Br. N. Am. Col.....	23,590	1,952	220,770
Other countries.....	21,090	100,090	1,546,970
Totals.....	9,164,615	11,400,051	323,940,208

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, barrels.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
From—			
New York.....	2,933	3,994,725	3,840,810
Boston.....	23	2,418,550	1,043,792
Portland, Me.....	107	621,600	254,500
Philadelphia.....	107	57,000	1,708,415
Baltimore.....	175	67,005	1,621,451
New Orleans.....	93	15,200	450,300
Mobile.....	..	52,850	221,900
St. John, N. B.....	..	324,825	12,250
Montreal.....	..	687,019	11,127
Total.....	3,331	8,298,774	9,164,615

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1902, to May 9, 1903.	May 10, 1902, to May 9, 1903.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	16,639,000	17,477,990	838,000
Bacon & hams, lb.....	318,722,989	381,894,119	63,171,130
Lard, lbs.....	323,940,208	316,011,084	7,929,124



LUNKENHEIMER VALVES

Lunkenheimer Valves are made in endless variety for every requirement, in standard sizes, in bronze and iron, for medium and extra heavy pressures. None but high grade materials and skilled workmanship enter into their makeup. Subjected to rigid test and inspection before shipment. Specify Lunkenheimer make and order from your dealer. Write for Catalog.

THE LUNKENHEIMER CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Branches: New York, 26 Cortlandt St.; London, 35 Great Dover St., S. E.

GENERAL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 15, 1903.—Beef—Extra mess, 80s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 87s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 52s. Bacon—Cumberland, light, 48s. 6d.; short rib, 53s.; long clear middles, light, 51s.; long middles, heavy, 50s.; short clear, 51s.; clear bellies, 50s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 39s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 46s. 3d.; American refined, in pails, 45s. 6d. Cheese—American, finest white, 62s.; American, finest colored, 62s. Tallow—Prime city, 26s. Turpentine—Spirits, 47s. 9d.; rosin, common, 5s. 9d. Petroleum—Refined (London), 59s. 16d. Linseed oil (London), 24s. 4½d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 22s.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.15; city steam, \$8.25@ \$8.52½; refined, Continent, tierces, \$9.55; do., South America, tierces, \$10.25; do., kegs, \$11.50; compound, \$7.37½@7.75.

HOG MARKETS, MAY 15.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 16,000; best 5@10c. higher; \$6.00@6.95.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; slow; \$6.25@6.52½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 15,000; 5c. lower; \$6.25@6.45.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 7,000; steady; \$6.00@6.55.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 30 cars; active; \$6.50@6.70.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 30 cars; \$6.65@6.90.

WOOL GREASE.

The National Provisioner, in answer to a query, republishes a recent Customs decision concerning wool grease:

The Board of General Appraisers, following a decision of the United States Circuit Court, decided that certain refined wool grease, classified by the collector of customs at 25 per cent. ad valorem as a rendered oil under Section 3 of the tariff act, was properly dutiable at ½ cent per pound under Section 279. While the refining which the merchandise has undergone had removed the mineral matter and odor, and made it to differ from the ordinary brown wool grease of commerce, it was still in fact wool grease, and not known in trade by any other name, on which ground the Board arrived at the above decision.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market has suffered another decline, is at this time of writing 47 florins in Rotterdam for the finest grades, is weak at that price, is likely to go lower, and there is absolutely no demand for the lower grades, the production of which will no doubt cease very soon and the fat put into edible tallow and soap tallow.

Neutral lard has declined in sympathy with the provision markets, but it is entirely too high for butterine manufacture. Cottonseed oil, of the finest grades, continues scarce and is likely to be dear all through the summer.

TIERCES ARE AIR-TIGHT PACKAGES.

Tierces and barrels are classed as air-tight packages when used for the shipping of meats and food products, according to the courts of Recklinghausen, Germany. A meat importer was discovered to have in his warehouse five tierces of pickled meat, imported from the United States. To all outside appearances the packages were air-tight containers and practically a mere substitute for tin cans, therefore the importation of meats in such tierces is a violation of the act of June 3, 1900. A fine of \$100 and costs was the consideration in the case.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

Monday, May 11.			
Chicago.....	25,000	40,000	20,000
Kansas City.....	5,000	5,000	7,000
Omaha.....	2,500	5,000	2,500
St. Louis.....	3,500	3,500	1,500
Tuesday, May 12.			
Chicago.....	3,000	17,000	12,000
Kansas City.....	10,000	10,000	5,000
Omaha.....	3,400	5,400	2,000
St. Louis.....	..	..	..
Wednesday, May 13.			
Chicago.....	19,000	25,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	7,000	11,000	5,000
Omaha.....	7,000	10,000	4,000
St. Louis.....	..	..	..
Thursday, May 14.			
Chicago.....	9,000	21,000	9,000
Kansas City.....	4,000	12,000	9,000
Omaha.....	5,200	11,000	2,000
St. Louis.....	..	..	..
FRIDAY, MAY 15.			
Chicago.....	2,000	16,000	4,000
Kansas City.....	2,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha.....	2,500	16,000	500

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

HOW TO MAKE VEAL INTERESTING.

It isn't every one who knows how to treat and serve veal. If butchers would study the housekeeper's end of their shop business, they would be better able to dispose of what seem to be inferior cuts until some eater, may be the butcher himself, runs across them on a Delmonico bill of fare as veal a la something or other. G. Loyer Rudmani has gone into the matter. His views are timely in this, the veal season. The following are some of his hints as to new ways of serving veal:

Vienna Cutlets—Chop very fine three-quarters of a pound of beef from the round, and three-quarters of a pound of veal from the leg. Add a quarter of a cupful of blanched almonds, also chopped very fine, a level teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of white pepper. Mix thoroughly and shape into cutlets. Heat a frying pan, and place in it a tablespoonful of any good frying medium. When melted put in the cutlets, and cook them slowly a nice brown color on both sides. This will take about ten minutes. Meanwhile prepare the following sauce:

Stir over the fire in a saucepan a large tablespoonful of butter with a tablespoonful of finely chopped onion. Cook a little. Now add a large teaspoonful of flour; stir to mix; cook a short time, then add a cupful of boiling white stock. Stir until it reaches the boiling degree, when place where it will simmer, adding to it salt and white pepper to taste, a teaspoonful of fresh grated horse radish, half a teaspoonful of made mustard, a quarter of a cupful of cream, a few grains of sugar and the juice of half a lemon.

When about to serve range the cutlets in a circle on a pretty platter, alternating with heart-shaped pieces of fried bread. Pour the sauce in the centre and send to table.

Fricandeau of Veal en Casserole—Procure a piece of veal cut across the leg; the piece should be about four inches thick and not cut too far up the leg, else it will weigh too much. Four pounds is quite enough. Line the bottom of a casserole with a small carrot in slices, a large onion chopped coarsely, two or three branches each of sweet marjoram, thyme and parsley, two bay leaves, three blades of mace, and two cloves. Moisten with broth, not quite covering, place the lid on the casserole after putting in the veal, which is not to be cut, and set in a moderate oven to cook slowly two hours, during which time it should be basted with the gravy often. At the end of one and one-half hours a large tablespoonful of flour should be mixed with a little water, making a rather thin, smooth paste. This should be stirred in the gravy carefully, adding a few grains of white pepper and a quarter of a level teaspoonful of salt. When about to serve place the casserole on a suitable platter, withdraw the thyme, sweet marjoram and parsley; ascertain if the seasoning is correct, add a small glassful of good sherry, replace the cover of the casserole and send to table.

A casserole is a cooking utensil of earthenware in common use in Europe. It is coming into greater favor here every day. It can hardly be called a beautiful dish, but it is very useful in the preparation of foods that require prolonged and gentle cooking. The cover prevents the dissipation of delicate and volatile savors. The earthenware retains the heat, and, as the casserole is sent to the table, there is no uncertainty about the food being served hot. Casseroles cost from seventy-five cents to \$3, and are durable if they receive proper attention. The casserole is apt to crack if its temperature is changed suddenly, and care should be exercised about adding cold stock to the contents or turning in cold water when the vessel is heated.

Blanquette of Veal—Procure a breast of veal; cut it in pieces and steep in water for an hour. Drain, put in a pan with fresh water, and boil for five minutes. Turn in a

colander and save the broth. Wash the meat well, drain on a cloth, trim a little and place in a saucepan with three ounces of butter. Set the pan over a brisk fire and stir until the butter turns clear. Sprinkle with two ounces of flour, mix well, dilute with the broth, season with salt and white pepper, nutmeg, a bunch of parsley and aromatics, a carrot and a large onion with three cloves stuck in it. Cover and boil slowly for about forty minutes. Skim the fat, remove the parsley, carrot and onion, add three egg yolks beaten with half a cup of milk, another ounce of butter in small bits and the juice of a lemon. Stir the sauce continuously without boiling. Dish up in a pyramid, garnish with heart-shaped croutons (fried thin slices of bread), and serve.

Curried Veal, Calcutta Way—Remove the ribs and red breast bones from about four pounds of white breast of veal and cut into one-inch cubes. Steep in cool water for an hour. Meanwhile cut two large onions in slices, place on the fire with two large tablespoonfuls of butter and cook until a nice fine brown. Mix in two tablespoonfuls of flour, add a cupful of stewed tomatoes, a tablespoonful of curry powder, a teaspoonful of salt, half a cupful of freshly grated coconut and a half cupful of tart apple sauce. Stir often for ten minutes, then dilute with the broth in which the prepared veal has been cooked until tender. Press all the sauce that will pass through a fine sieve into a clean stewpan, add the pieces of veal and simmer slowly for ten minutes. Boil one and one-half cupfuls of rice in three quarters of slightly salted water for twenty-five minutes. Drain thoroughly in a colander and use it to make a border around a very hot platter. When ready to serve take up the veal with a spoon, arrange it neatly inside the rice border, pour the sauce over and send to table.

THE COW IN DROUTH TIME.

BY GILROONEY.

In the *Australian Stock and Station Journal*.

There's a ceaseless, craven chorus

Calling ever down the creek,

Where the crows are waiting for us

Half-a-dozen days a week.

And you'll almost hear the rattle

Of the framework in the hide,

As we drag the "nags" and cattle

From the "garden" where they died.

From the garden where we'd led them—

Ah, by inches, on and on;

From the garden where we fed them

Till the food of Life was gone;

'Cross the rocky, reddened ridges,

Gleaming ghastly in the glare;

'Cross the by-way where the bridge is,

To the bone-yard and—despair!

There the putrid beasts are steaming

(Was there ever stench so vile?)

And (Oh, God! the nights of dreaming—

And a happy woman's smile!

Oh, the rain-songs—how we'd listen!

Oh, the gardens that were seas!

And the drops that used to glisten

Are but fading memories!)

For a shadow's stealing o'er us,

With its hunger and its woe;

And its spectres flit before us,

Where the tracks to madness go.

But we fought, we fought—ah, never

Yet has soldier fought so well;

And—the ghosts of vain endeavor

Seem to mock us where we fell!

Comes the wand'ring west wind droning

Dreadful dirges through the trees,

And it brings the cattle's moaning,

With their dying agonies;

Wafts along the black crows' calling

Over scenes that once were fair—

And the Night—our Doom—is falling

On the land, and—Dumb Despair.

NEW SHOPS.

Herman Michelson opened a branch store corner Montgomery street and Brunswick avenue, Trenton, N. J., last week.

John Morey, manager of A. E. Rose's market at Haverstraw, N. Y., will go in business for himself at Matteawan.

B. W. Gary is enlarging his market at Brockton, Mass.

E. J. Rapp is now in his new market at 618 North Fifth street, Allentown, Pa.

Mrs. Kehl has reopened the Kehl meat market at Houghton, Mich.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Thomas G. Hare has purchased the market business of Henry Dyotte at Springfield, Mass.

Alfred Green has sold his recently bought market at Lake City, Fla.

H. Hopkins succeeds the dissolved market firm of G. H. Hopkins & Co., at Somerville, Mass.

Curry & Mitchell now own the market of H. D. Cadmes at Glenville, O.

Reese & Morris succeed to the ownership of the Druckenmiller market at Arch street, Fremont, O.

Garfield Bros. took possession of Bickford's market at Boston, Mass., last week, having recently bought it.

HOW TO TELL GOOD PORK.

Everybody knows that pork is the flesh and fat of the hog, but even all butchers don't know that it contains more fat per pound than the carcass of any other animal. The lean flesh of good pork should be fine grained, and of a pale red color; the fat white; the skin clear and smooth. If the fat is yellowish, full of small kernels and the meat flabby, it is not prime pork. The hind legs, of course, go into regular hams, while the forequarters are devised into a stumpy little piece sold for "California" or "picnic" hams. It is always called ham in England. The sweetest bacon is not the flank below the ribs; it is the ribbed piece instead. The two tenderloins which lie under the backbone are tender, but not the most tasty of the pork cuts. They extend from the ribs under the loin of the long carcass.

A GENERAL CLOSING MOVEMENT.

The Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers is winning Sunday closing recruits from business men of other avenues than the butcher shop line. The retailers in Union Hill and North Hudson are heartily in favor of Sunday closing. Last week a campaign committee was formed and the good work was started. In speaking of this movement a well known business man said:

"I am heartily in favor of the movement and can see no reason why it should not be carried out. It will be no hardship to residents and it will not in any way lessen the receipts of the merchants. Residents of Union Hill can just as well make their purchases Saturday night, and if they do so there will be no need for the stores to keep open Sunday. That this is the case is clearly shown in connection with closing of the butcher shops on Sunday. If the butcher shops can close on Sunday why cannot the other shops do so? The only argument which could be offered against the closing of the butcher shop on the Sabbath was that many of their patrons might find it difficult to keep their meat fresh over Sunday. To offset this the benchmen agreed to furnish ice free to those persons who could not afford to buy ice. This knocked the bottom out of that argument and put an end to all opposition. The butcher shops closed, and we heard no complaint from the patrons or the butchers. It therefore strikes me that if the butcher shops can close the other stores can do so without any loss of business, and I am ready to close at once if my neighbors will do so."

There is no good reason why people cannot rest on Sunday. London is bigger than New York, and London shuts tight Saturday night.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Keystone Provision Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., is going to erect a \$30,000 storage plant at McKeesport for its own use.

Butcher D. S. Baum, of Norfolk, Va., was heavily fined, placed under bond and held for the Grand Jury for attempting to shoot Sam Marx, his business rival, in that city.

The Buffalo butchers have obtained permission to build temporary roofs over their stalls in the Broadway market, recently damaged by fire, and they are now doing it.

Atlantic City, N. J., is to have a new market house. It will be installed at 14 Tennessee avenue, and will be owned by the Powdermake Meat and Provision Company.

The hands employed on the plant of the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company unexpectedly went out on strike last week. They evidently acted in sympathy with the Buffalo strikers.

Arthur Price, Armour's head beef salesman at Long Branch, has been promoted to the management of one of the company's branch houses at Ossining, N. Y. He has just assumed command at his new port and business is hustled.

Two immense eagles attacked Dennis Holleran, of the meat firm of P. C. Holleran & Co., Norfolk, Conn., while he was delivering some meat to Prof. F. J. Goodnow's residence in the hills, and one of them carried off a package of meat while he fought the other. It looked like a regular highway hold-up. The methods were human; the actors birds.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED.

Daniel Phillips, for many years a butcher at Westborough, Conn., died at his home in Hartford last Saturday at the ripe age of 94 years. He held many honorable positions, and was highly esteemed.

Frank Rex, the prosperous butcher of Orwell, O., died by his own hand last Saturday. He shot himself.

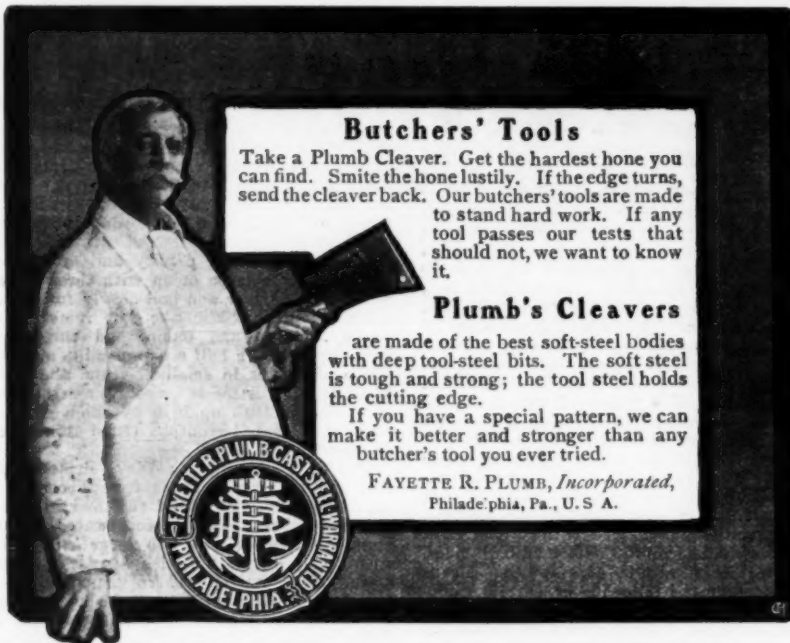
IMMENSE SAUSAGES.

The longest and heaviest sausages ever made in the United States were turned out a few days ago at Lower Milford, Pa., by Charles Heimbach. The longest continuous sausage was 84 feet 7 inches long. The next one, 60 feet 9 inches. The two weighed 111 pounds. He killed one hog which weighed 750 pounds, and it turned out 300 pounds of lard. The farmers about will cut the sausage during hay time.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Peoria, Ill., Retail Butchers' Association held its annual meeting last week and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, L. W. Moorehouse; vice-president, John Zerwekh; secretary, Charles Hovenden; treasurer, A. J. Rich. The association will be reorganized for social purposes and the furtherance at the same time of the business interests of the members. It is now in a flourishing condition.

The butcher shop employees at Chester, Pa., went on strike last week for a half holiday. They say that the clerks in other businesses have a half playday and they wish one also. They have organized to secure such a day during June, July, August and September. B. Allen Terry is president of the agitators. One of the most prominent boss butchers present said: "We can do as much business in five and a half days as we can in six days, and if we want to take a half holiday for an outing there is no



Butchers' Tools

Take a Plumb Cleaver. Get the hardest hone you can find. Smite the hone lustily. If the edge turns, send the cleaver back. Our butchers' tools are made to stand hard work. If any tool passes our tests that should not, we want to know it.

Plumb's Cleavers

are made of the best soft-steel bodies with deep tool-steel bits. The soft steel is tough and strong; the tool steel holds the cutting edge.

If you have a special pattern, we can make it better and stronger than any butcher's tool you ever tried.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Incorporated,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

reason why we should not do it. We want a rest as well as anybody."

The San Francisco Butchers' Board of Trade has asked the local Board of Health to protect them against the Western Meat Company. The corporation claims that only meat stamped with the Federal blue stamp is wholesome.

The Washington, D. C., Retail Butchers' Association is still working on the tipping nuisance and hopes to kill it.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Washington, D. C., had an enjoyable smoker at the Jolly Fat Men's Club, on Friday night of last week. The association is still fuming over the wholesale invasion of the retail field without saying a word about the retail invasion of the abattoir field. So it goes: "You cut me and I cut you."

The retail butchers and grocers of Appleton, Wis., have combined to fight delinquents, better known in the trade as "dead beats." Plans are now forming.

The boss butchers of Davenport, Ia., are organizing to fight the wage scale of their employees. They are trying to arrange a scale of working and closing hours.

The associated butchers of San Francisco, Cal., had a merry good time at their annual affair, which was this year held at Schuetzen Park, San Jose. It was a joint event.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Texas has issued the following letter:

"Texarkana, Tex., April 27.—To the Members of the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Texas: By virtue of the authority vested in me as president, I hereby call the third annual convention of this association to meet in the city of Waco, Tex., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 9 and 10, 1903. The first day's meeting will be called to order at 9 o'clock.

"Ample accommodations will be made, not only for our members, but for all retail grocers, butchers and general merchants of Texas, to whom we extend a cordial invitation to attend, as questions of great moment to their interest and welfare will be under discussion.

"The growth of our association during the last year has been phenomenal, and it is earnestly hoped a great many non-members will visit Waco during our convention, thereby availing themselves of the opportunity of learning what some of the best merchants in the State have accomplished by organization.

"It is taken for granted that the members of our association need no pressing invitation; every local association should make an effort to send as many delegates as possible, not failing to include the secretary, as the credit system, which is entirely conducted through this channel, will be thoroughly discussed and acted upon.

"In compliance with Art. I., Sec. 5, notice is hereby given that such changes will be made in the constitution and by-laws as will be deemed advisable.

"JOHN P. KLINE, President.
"Attest: H. BROWN, Secretary."

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

190

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